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## VOTE OF SENATE BARS MR. SMITH PENDING INQUIRY

Illinois Senator-Designate  
Loses in First Contest  
by 48 to 33

## DEMOCRATIC CONTROL POSSIBLE NEXT SESSION

Case Sent to Committee on  
Elections for New Investiga-  
tion of Primary Campaign

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 21 (AP)—In the absence of an official statement from Gov. Len Small, a communication from the Attorney-General's office indicated that no effort would be made at the State capital to force recognition of Frank L. Smith as appointee to the seat of the late William B. McKinley in the United States Senate.

"Illinois recognizes the authority of the Senate to sit in judgment on its own members," the communication said. "If the Governor's appointee is not wanted in the Senate the members of that body have a right to say so."

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—By a vote of 48 to 33, the United States Senate in the case of Frank L. Smith (R.), Senator-designate of Illinois, ruled that an applicant for membership in the Senate must submit for scrutiny his qualifications for enrollment before he can appear at its bar and request the oath of office.

In making this decision in Mr. Smith's case, the Senate established a new precedent. In the past it has decided many times similarly and on many other times to the contrary. According to the records produced during the two days' debate on Mr. Smith's case, between the years of 1849 and 1902 there were 24 instances where contested applicants were allowed to take their seats before the charges against them were examined and 19 occasions where the Senate directed that the oath of office be refused pending investigation.

It was a characteristic of the extended debate on the Smith case—at times one that developed much amusement—that not one example of precedent was cited on either side of the issue. On the other hand, it was not promptly controverted by cases in point exactly to the contrary.

**Balancing of Precedents**

This balancing of precedents and illustrations applied not only to the historic past. A number of sitting senators found themselves on both sides of the issue. For instance, James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, who while admitting that he had urged Mr. Smith not to accept the appointment on the ground that he would not be seated, and who explained his vote on some years previous in another case when he had voted in favor of sending the applicant's credentials to a committee for investigation before he was sworn into office, declared that he had been in the market before and was now of the conviction that an applicant had the right to his seat at once and before any action could be instituted against him.

The question of Mr. Smith's right to the seat, which was pointed by Gov. Len Small of Illinois, to fill a vacancy caused by the passing on of William B. McKinley (R.), Senator from Illinois, is yet to be decided. The matter, according to the resolution offered by James Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, which the Senate adopted is now placed in the hands of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. This committee will consider Mr. Smith's qualifications and report to the Senate "at the earliest possible moment" whether in its judgment Mr. Smith should or should not be seated. The Senate will vote on this report, seating him or rejecting him as the majority see fit.

**Majority Vote Necessary**

But with this very vital difference, had Mr. Smith been seated, to have

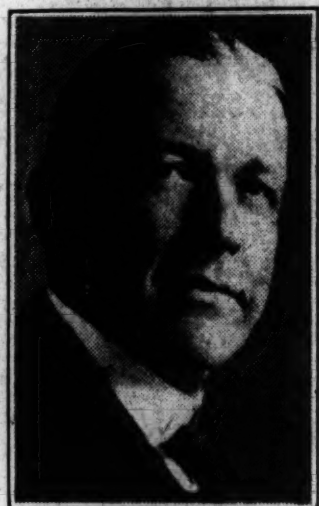
(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

## INDEX OF THE NEWS

FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1927

Local	General	Financial	Sports	Features
John Man Hatler Manager	Mexico Ready to Act on Land Law	Stock Market Prices Irregular	Wrestling at Nebraska	The Sunday
Wages in State Minimum	United Front Urged in China	New York Curb	Columbia Swimming Outlook	The Question Box
How to Cook on Trail	Five-Point Plan for Education	Stock Average	Rudolph Leads Greentown	World's New Page
New Traffic Rules in Plan	Aviation Growth in Mexico	Barometer		Household Arts, Crafts and Decorations
Radio Tonight	Humanitarian Pact Pines for France	Chicago Steers Higher at Chicago		A Bedroom for Thirty Dollars
	Engineer Pensioned After 37-Year Record	New York Stock		The Home Forum
	Jane Addams' Work Honored	Deposits of Big Banks Gain		Traveling
	German President Taken to Task			Budget Stories
	Marines to Quit Nicaragua			Among the Railroads
	Needle Workers Oppose Communism			Radio
	Farms Develop on Social Side			Editorials
	Union Leaders Hold Congress			Letters to the Editor
	French Opinion Chart Not Popular			An Automotive Memory
				The Week in London

## New Hotel Head



BRADBURY F. CUSHING  
Named Manager of the New Statler  
in Boston.

## LYNN MAN HEADS BOSTON STATLER

B. F. Cushing Named Manager—Opening Date Not Set but Work Progresses

Once a storeroom boy, Bradbury F. Cushing, until recently manager of the Hotel Kenmore, has just been appointed to the management of the new Hotel Statler in Boston, taking charge about Feb. 1. E. M. Statler announced today.

Mr. Cushing is a native of Lynn, and during his school days, worked as bellboy in a hotel in Maine before he came to Boston. He completed his high school work, took a course in a business college and a year in a preparatory school for the study of law, before he again yielded to the lure of hotel work.

**Starts in Boston**

In 1897, Mr. Cushing entered the employ of the University Club of Boston as storeroom boy. Under the guidance of Charles V. Carter, then steward-manager of the club, he gained valuable experience in the "back of the house" until 1900.

A position in the steward's office at the Hotel Vendome then presented itself and Mr. Cushing accepted, working there for four years. Gen. Charles A. Greenleaf, proprietor of the Vendome Hotel, promoted Mr. Cushing to the hotel office. Later he was appointed assistant manager of the hotel.

In 1906, Mr. Cushing accepted a position as office manager for Hiram W. Ricker's Roland Springs Hotel, and during the winter he acted as assistant manager of a New York hotel. The following year, Mr. Cushing became general representative for the Ricker hotel interests, and served in that position until 1911.

**In New Hampshire 13 Years**

Having become treasurer of the Lake Spofford Club properties, a summer resort club in New Hampshire, Mr. Cushing in 1911 settled there as active manager for 13 years. During this period of his career, he acted as general manager of such well-known hotels as the Raymond at Pasadena, Calif., later managing the Green in the same city. He also had managed the United Fruit Company's Hotel Titchfield at Port Antonio, Jamaica; the Halycon at Miami, and other large hotels in Florida.

Mr. Cushing emphasizes the value of his associations with Hiram W. Ricker in Maine. "It was under Mr. Ricker," he said, "that I learned some of the most valuable lessons of my life. In those early years of my work, I was taught the meaning of hospitality, courtesy and service in their relation to success in hotel operation."

When asked when the Hotel Statler will open, Mr. Statler stated that a decision has been made, and that the work is progressing satisfactorily and that equipment and furnishings are being installed, and that he hopes to be able to fix the opening date in the near future.

## ITALIAN DIPLOMATIC CHANGES BEING MADE

Four Embassies Are Affected by New Appointments

By Wire

ROME, Jan. 21.—A representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns that important changes in the Italian diplomatic service are shortly to be made affecting the embassies of London, Paris and Madrid. The new Italian Ambassador to London will be Antonio Chiaramonte Bordone, formerly Minister at Prague and Vienna, who at present holds the post of Secretary-General at the Foreign Office. The Monitor representative further learns that the diplomatic posts will be filled exclusively by members of the diplomatic corps. In spite of an active press campaign urging the Duce to create an exclusively Fascist diplomatic service.

Consular posts, however, will be filled by Fascists, and the Premier has appointed four well-known Fascists, including two members of Parliament, as consular generals at Moscow, Jerusalem, Barcelona and Hamburg.

**"FEDERAL BONDS LOANS ASKED"**

WASHINGTON (AP)—A bill to enable war veterans to obtain loans direct from the Government on their bonus certificates by applying to postmasters has been introduced by Joseph E. Ransome (D.), Representative from New York.

## ARBITRATION MOVE WINS ONE STEP IN SENATE

Robinson Resolution Gains  
Approval of Foreign Re-  
lations Committee

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—The Robinson resolution recommending arbitration of the oil dispute with Mexico was approved today by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, 13 to 3.

The resolution merely would express the opinion of the Senate and would in no way be binding on the Administration.

Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, has disclosed that he is studying the possibilities of arbitration and President Calles of Mexico has accepted "in principle" that method of adjusting the present difficulties, but no definite official step to set the arbitration machinery in motion has yet been taken.

Approval of the resolution was voted after the committee at a long session made some changes in phrasing. Early action on it by the Senate is expected.

## More Resolutions

While the committee was meeting, two more resolutions dealing with the Administration's Latin-American policy were referred to from the Senate floor. One by Lynn J. Frazier (R.), Senator from North Dakota, would request President Coolidge not to intervene in Mexico during the summer recess of Congress, but to call a special session if he thought action necessary.

The other, by George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, would provide for a committee investigation of published reports that the State Department had sought to spread propaganda damaging to friendly relations between the United States and Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—While neither country has yet approached the other officially on the subject of arbitration, the prospects of that method being adopted in an attempt to settle the American-Mexican oil and land law controversy at least have advanced a step with the announcement by the Mexican Foreign Office that the Calles Government accepts arbitration "in principle."

## Foreign Office Statement

Previously President Calles had stated unofficially that he might consider arbitration to avoid a greater evil for his country, and Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, had said that he had given that formula consideration for possible application in the present dispute. Neither has indicated, however, whether a definite official proposal would be made to that end, and both official pronouncements thus far have been made only in press statements.

That made by the Mexican Foreign Office last night was very brief. Written in English, it said: "Answering numerous questions with regard to the present publication in the press, the Mexican Government declares that it is ready to accept in principle that its difficulties with the United States should be decided by way of arbitration."

Mr. Kellogg withheld comment on the announcement. Previously he had reiterated that no indication of an arbitration offer from Mexico had been received in official channels, and the understanding was that the Secretary himself had not committed himself beyond his statement on the Robinson arbitration resolution in which he said he welcomed an expression of that nature from the Senate.

## Early Attention Expected

It was regarded as likely that some early attention would be given officially here to the latest Mexican developments. Observers saw in the regular Friday Cabinet meeting an opportunity for Mr. Kellogg to talk over with President Coolidge—over whom he conferred before making his statement on arbitration—any steps he may desire to take in the light of the latest turn of events.

## Sharp Warning Given Wets at W. C. T. U. Victory Feast

Drinkers Must Prepare for a "Fight to a Finish"  
With Us, Says Miss Anna A. Gordon

"Prohibition has strengthened the moral, physical, financial and spiritual fiber of our national life and brought countless benefits to thousands upon thousands of individuals," declared Miss Anna A. Gordon, president of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, at the victory banquet given by the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union at the Copley-Plaza Hotel this afternoon in celebration of the seventh anniversary of national prohibition.

"Although the figures of big salaried publicity experts of the Association against the Prohibition Amendment were piled mountain high in opposition, this statement cannot be successfully contradicted," she added.

The banquet was attended by more than 300 members of the W. C. T. U. in Massachusetts and other supporters of prohibition. With Miss Gordon as guest of honor and Mrs. Arthur D. Ropes, president of the state organization, presiding. Greetings from Governor Fuller were brought by John C. Hull, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. Greetings were read from Mrs. Ella A. Boyle, national president of the W. C. T. U.; Lincoln C.

Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, in charge of prohibition; Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney-General of the United States; Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel and legislative superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America, and Miss Evangeline Booth, commander of the Salvation Army.

**Youth Is Defended**

Bishop William F. Anderson of the Methodist Church gave a review of the book by Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University, entitled "Prohibition at Its Worst," and Miss Cora Frances Stoddard, director of scientific temperance and scientific temperance investigation of the World and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, declared slanderous and false statements to the effect that the young people of today are addicted to drinking alcoholic beverages.

The Rev. Dr. Robert Watson of Boston University told of the "I Want to Know" committee of citizens recently organized by Miss Laura A. Jones, vice-president of the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 6)

## Whaling Documents Show Crew Fared Slim

Special from Monitor Bureau  
Chicago, Jan. 21

WHALEERS' wages, when figured on the basis of net receipts at the end of a voyage, occasionally amounted to absolutely nothing, reports Elmo P. Hohman, professor of economics at Northwestern University, who has delved into original documents on the whaling industry of New England.

It was not uncommon, Professor Hohman stated, for a seaman, returning home after three years out, to owe the owners of the vessel money. Members of the crew were paid in percentage of the ship's earnings for the voyage. Deductions for clothes and other expenses charged against him, sometimes caused the sum to dwindle to nothing but a debt.

## WOMAN'S CLUB WINS TAX EXEMPTION IN HIGH STATE COURT

Newton Center Organization Held to Be Charitable and Nontaxable

A decision of interest generally to clubwomen was handed down by the full bench of the Supreme Court today when it decided that the Newton Center Woman's Club, Inc., shall be free from taxation. This club brought a petition against the city of Newton asking for an abatement of taxes levied upon its real and personal property, amounting to \$152.60 assessed for the year beginning April 1, 1923.

The club asked for this abatement upon the grounds that it was a charitable organization exempt by statutes from taxation. The Superior Court judge found in favor of the club, but the city appealed to the Supreme Court which now overrules the exceptions.

In the opinion written by Judge John C. Crosby, the court says, "The record shows that the work carried on by the club is essentially different from that of a club or other organization created for the mutual improvement of its members, or for purely social purposes, and that such benefits are merely subsidiary and incidental to its main purposes, which are charitable."

## Opportunity of the Reader

"Character of a higher type could be built by newspaper reading if newspaper readers would school themselves to read that which is best in them," said Mr. Abbot in commenting on the disappointment many editors met when their friends have overlooked articles upon which much time and care have been expended.

Mr. Abbot thought that a desirable movement would be development of character of the advertiser that he might manifest a preference for circulation based on honest, decent newsmaking and comment, rather than on sensation. In summing up he said:

"I think that, intelligently read, the American newspaper is equipped for the building of character, and that the more intelligent readers make their needs known to the publishers the better and higher this equipment will become."

## ADDED REVENUE SEEN IN LOW POSTAL RATE

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Reduction of postal rates on newspapers and magazines to those which were in effect in 1920 "would produce a greater return to the Post Office Department and serve to stimulate business," the postal service committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce believes. Announcement was made by H. L. Fairfield, chairman, in its annual report.

"As it is, other methods of distribution are taking business of this class away from the post office, which is additional proof of uneconomic, unsound rate making."

## CONTRACT-CARD RECOMMENDED FOR LIBRARIES

New York Official Tells  
How System Has Saved  
Losses of Books

How libraries in Massachusetts can check their loss of books to a large extent by use of card-contracts holding persons to whom they are issued financially responsible, was explained today at the second session of the two-day joint winter meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club and the Special Libraries Association of Boston at the State House, by Edwin W. Geillard, special investigator of the New York Public Library, whose subject was "Criminal Use of Libraries."

This system was placed in effect in New York when the annual loss of books through theft, carelessness in returning them and difficulties in keeping track of them had risen to a prohibitive amount, he said. Much of this waste was caused by the loss of cards, which aggregated 60,000 a year, he added, resulting in their use by persons who found them and retained the books after obtaining them on someone else's card.

## New York Losses Cut

"After a conference with attorneys for the library," Mr. Geillard continued, "the plan was devised for the contract card now in use there and which successfully cut the loss which previously ran into thousands of books a year to six out of every 10,000 volumes loaned by the library. Since this scheme has helped in solving our problem, it is presented today as a possible way to check the yearly losses in other libraries which find the same difficulty."

Mrs. Lewis Jerome Johnson of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association talked on the subject of organization with which she is affiliated may serve as an aid to libraries in furnishing them with literature and material bearing on the League and Court.

"It is not safe for the public to remain ignorant on this vital subject," she declared, "and it is equally as necessary that children be informed on the League and its close relation to international co-operation as that they read books on aviation, labor unions, and other modern subjects." She pointed out that the association could do much toward spreading knowledge of the League by providing libraries with informative reading matter.

## Thanks for Old Books

Mrs. George R. Fearing thanked the libraries of the State for their help in sending old and discarded books to the Merchants Marine Library Association and appealed for more this year. Others who spoke included George Winthrop Lee, Boston; George H. Evans, Somerville; T. Franklin Currier, West Wall; E. Briggs, both of Harvard College, Cambridge, discussing the classification of periodicals and unification of miscellaneous matter.

Frank H. Chase, reference librarian of the Boston Public Library, presided at today's session. Last night 600 delegates to the meeting dined at the New University Club where Prof. William Stearns Davis of the University of Minnesota spoke on "The New Light on the Outbreak of the World War."

How revenue from cities and towns of the State is expended was told at the sessions today. It was shown that the largest single item goes for the school system, including 3000 school buildings and approximately 27,000 teachers throughout the Commonwealth, for which 28.2 per cent of the total revenue of the State is expended.

## Recipient's Right to Publish Shaw Letters May Go to Court

British Playwright Claims Power to Veto Printing of Correspondence With American

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP)—Whether the right to publish the contents of a letter belongs to the writer or to the recipient is the point at issue in a controversy between George Bernard Shaw, the English playwright, and Will A. Page, Broadway theatrical man.

Legal action is threatened by Mr. Shaw's attorneys, Stern and Reubens, unless four letters written by Mr. Shaw to Mr. Page 25 years ago are deleted from the latter's book, "Behind the Curtains of Broadway's Beauty Trust," a treatise on Broadway spectacles and revues.

Buttressed by the opinion of his lawyer, Frederick Goldsmith, that there are many precedents giving him the right to publish the letters, Mr. Page so far has declined to comply with Mr. Shaw's demand.

Mr. Page is quoted as saying that the presence of Mr. Shaw on this side of the Atlantic would be necessary for prosecution of the action, and it would be worth a suit to have him come over.

The New York Times observes that under English law, the text of a letter is "the absolute property of the writer," and cannot be printed without his consent, while "the law is said to be unsettled in this country."

True Shavian wit and sarcasm in the disputed letters, two of which were written in 1902 in reference to a plan of Mr. Page's for producing Shaw plays in America. The letters were incorporated in the book by Mr. Page over protests by Mr. Shaw.

A somewhat similar situation arose when Col. Edward M. House was denied the right to print letters received from President Wilson. He did not attempt to test his rights, however, abiding by a request of Mrs. Wilson that they not be printed.

**ENVOY TO BECOME CITIZEN**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—Helmuth H. Bryn, who has been recalled by his Government after serving as Norwegian Minister here for more than 15 years, will remain in Washington with his family indefinitely, and will apply for American citizenship.

## Ordered Back to Peking



JOHN VAN A. MACMURRAY  
American Minister, Whose Trip to Washington to Report on Conditions in China Has Been Suddenly Interrupted.

## WOMEN DEMAND JURY SERVICE

Connecticut Voters Urged  
to Use Ballots Against  
"Stubborn" Opponents

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 21 (Special)—Every member of the Connecticut League of Women Voters is working "tooth and nail," in the words of Miss Beatrice H. Marsh, executive secretary, to urge the Legislature to put through the jury service for women bill, for which the league has been working since 1921.

The bill provides "that all duly qualified women electors shall be eligible for and subject to jury duty under the same conditions as male electors." Wherever the words "man or men," "male or males" shall be used in any statute with general reference to jurors or jury duty, such words shall be held to include women. "We will be given what we want when the men realize that their political careers are jeopardized by their refusal in this matter," said Mrs. Harry S. Coe of Waterbury, Representative in the 1925 General Assembly, in an address yesterday before the second quarterly meeting of the Hartford County League for Women Voters. Two Senators and 14 Representatives from Hartford County were in the audience.

"The remedy lies in our own hands, since the key to the solution of the problem was gained when the law granted women suffrage. If men legislators continue to refuse our request to be of service to our community, then pressure may be exerted where it will count most."

"When women were granted the suffrage it was thought by them that they were to be given all the privileges and obligations which commonly go with it. They were informed of their error by the Attorney-General of this State when he gave a decision which ruled that women could not serve as jurors. Since that ruling the women have fought to have the Legislature amend the jury law to include women jurors. So far the fight has been encouraging, but women have continued to be refused service as jurors."

Mrs. Coe urged her hearers to deluge their representatives with messages and calls demanding that women be allowed on juries, and told the league members that the ballot is a powerful weapon to change the minds of those who are stubborn enough to continue their opposition.

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## Italy Believes Powers Should Follow Identical Policy

By Wire

ROME, Jan. 21.—The Italian Government continues to take a keen interest in the Chinese situation, which is regarded here with growing anxiety. The lack of a common policy among the interested powers is considered here a grave mistake which should be remedied without delay.

Although Italian interests in China are not yet directly menaced, it is in Italian quarters that the prestige of European civilization is at stake in China, and Italy cannot remain indifferent in the eventuality of any European power being forced to open war on the Chinese Nationalists.

Belgium's renunciation of the concession at Tientsin is regarded as of no importance, Emile Vandervelde's act even being ridiculed in the Fascist newspapers, while the Japanese Premier's declaration is considered very significant.

The Italian Government is principally concerned with one fact—that the interested powers should follow an identical policy for the defence of their common interests.

**By Wire**

THE HAGUE, Jan. 21.—Professor Huber, president of the World Court, decided today, in connection with the Beigo-Chinese case, to grant China an extension of 10 weeks, until May 25 instead of Mar. 16, for filing its counter case. This extension will still make it possible for the court to decide the controversy during the ordinary summer session, beginning June 15.

## Hankow Situation Serious,

Says Message to Peking

PEKING, Jan. 21 (AP)—The anti-foreign situation at Hankow has developed seriously, says a telegram received today from an unofficial foreign source at the Yangtze River city. One thousand American and British men are leaving, it says.

There is no official confirmation of the telegram from private sources of the evacuation of the American and British men from Hankow after sending their women and children to Shanghai and elsewhere for safety after the riotous manifestations by Chinese mobs.

The British concessions at Hankow have remained under control

## UNITED STATES ORDERS ENVOY BACK TO PEKING

American Minister Inter-  
cepted by Cable When on  
His Way to Washington

## MOVEMENT AGAINST FOREIGNERS SPREADS

Code of Day and Night Signals  
Arranged at Capital so as to  
Warn Residents Quickly

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—The American Minister, John Van A. MacMurray, en route home for conference with the Secretary of State, Frank B. Kellogg, has been intercepted by cablegram and ordered back to Peking as a result of the increasing seriousness of anti-foreign manifestations and rioting in China.

Mr. MacMurray left Peking Jan. 18 with his wife and two children. Mr. Kellogg cabled to him at Tokyo and points in Korea, but it was not announced where he had been intercepted, the advice merely saying he had received his new instructions. It was emphasized at the State Department that the general increase in the anti-foreign movement and its spread to Foochow and Amoy within the last day or two, had prompted Mr. Kellogg to order Mr. MacMurray back to his post, notwithstanding the Secretary's desire to talk over the situation in person with the department's recognized authority on Chinese and other Far Eastern conditions.

No immediate condition at Peking had called for the change in plan, it was said, the department not as yet having been advised of the feeling there that the trouble might spread to the capital itself.

The action of the American chargé, Ferdinand Mayer, at Peking, in arranging a code of day or night signals by means of which American residents there can be warned quickly and concentrated in the legation compound under protection of the marine guard, probably was in line with a decision of the diplomatic corps that steps were necessary as a precaution against outbreaks in Peking, it was suggested at the department.

The compound, it was said, would permit American residents to find shelter in tents and legation buildings with both Chinese military forces and the detachment of American Marines as well as the military guards at other legations, to afford them protection from mobs.

American missionaries in remote stations around Amoy have been warned to hold themselves ready to retire into that city should the anti-Christian movement among the Chinese at Amoy spread.

The American consul, John R. Putnam, also reported to the State Department that he had issued such advice owing to the agitation in Amoy. Tuesday, when a British steamer en route from Foochow to Hong Kong was detained until the Chinese refugees and a Spanish priest had been disembarked.

The American destroyer Parrott has gone from Shanghai to Foochow, where foreigners have been threatened and churches looted. Word of the arrival of the Parrott has not reached the Navy Department.

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The British concessions at Hankow have remained under control



of the Cantonese or Nationalist Government since the cooling mobs swept over it early this morning. American and British warships lie in the Yangtze, opposite Hankow, ready to assist their nationals if necessary.

While there had been no signs of disturbances, strikes or anti-foreign feeling in Peking, the authorities here took precautionary measures against possible developments of that nature.

American officials warned their nationals to be on the lookout for trouble and announced they would hold a blue flag before the American colors over the American legation if signs of trouble appeared. In the night time they will flash six red lights from the top of the building as a danger signal.

Orders were issued whereby Americans will be concentrated at three given points and escorted to the legation in case of emergency. The Chinese officials posted double guards with fixed bayonets outside many foreign residences and picked patrols are watching the streets day and night. They have orders to ruthlessly suppress disturbances.

**France Takes Precautions**  
PARIS, Jan. 21 (AP)—France has taken all the measures necessary to protect French citizens and interests in China, the Foreign Minister, Aristide Briand, informed his colleagues at today's Council of Ministers.

**Missionaries Reach Manila**  
MANILA, Jan. 21 (AP)—Sixty-five American missionaries, refugees from Fochow, arrived here today aboard the United States destroyer Pillsbury with stories of anti-foreign manifestations in Fochow which resulted in attacks against American and British women.

The refugee party was made up of 31 women, 31 children and three men from the Methodist, Baptist and Congregational missions of Fochow. The majority are Methodists.

**Radicals Insistent**  
SHANGHAI, Jan. 21 (AP)—A dispatch from Hankow dated Wednesday night said 27 American missionaries were leaving Chungking, Szechwan Province, for Hankow today. Twenty-five of the missionaries arrived there from the interior yesterday.

The message said it was believed in Chinese circles that Eugene Chen, Cantonese Foreign Minister, had seen the danger in the situation caused by the continued anti-foreign agitation, but that he was helpless against the radical element of the Kuomintang Party, which is backing the Cantonese Government. The radicals were said to be insisting on continued violent measures against foreigners despite Chen's attempts to obtain revision of China's present treaties through diplomatic channels.

**Marines to Sail Soon**  
LONDON, Jan. 21 (AP)—It is understood that the battalion of Marines which has been given orders to proceed to Shanghai as part of the British military preparations to meet emergencies in the Far East will sail early next week.

## Make Cars Alike as Two Pins Was Henry Ford's Early Goal

### Turn Them Out Like Pins or Matches He Told Early Partner, and Cheapness Will Undersell Others

—Court Hears the Story

DETROIT, Jan. 21 (AP)—To turn out automobiles "one like the other, as plus coming from a pin factory, or matches from a match factory," was the idea of Henry Ford shortly after he established his first plant in 1903.

This was the testimony of John W. Anderson, former partner of Mr. Ford at the tax appeal hearing here in which former minority stockholders of the Ford Motor Company are opposing an additional levy of more than \$500,000 against their 1913 incomes, enhanced by the sale of their holdings to Mr. Ford.

Mr. Anderson, with Horace H. Rackham, drew the original incorporation papers of the Ford Motor Company and invested \$5000 in it. The Government now wants \$14,332.35 additional income taxes on the profits he made on the sale of his stock to Mr. Ford.

Mr. Anderson's testimony was designed by appellants' counsel to support their contention that greatly increased production and profits could be foreseen long before March 1, 1913, and that the stock of the company therefore was worth at least \$9489.34 a share as of that date. This figure formed the basis of income tax payments by the appellants. The Government contends the figure should have been less than \$4000 a share.

When Henry Ford drew the parallel between pins and automobiles, Mr. Anderson said, "I remarked, 'That's all right with pins, but with automobiles their manufacture is complicated.'"

"Mr. Ford said, 'The principle is the same; all we need is the floor space.'"

At that time the plant had 250 square feet of floor space.

"Thinking of the myriad of pins," Mr. Anderson continued, "I said to Mr. Ford, 'How would you sell so many automobiles; where would you find a market for them?'"

"Mr. Ford said, 'The people will buy them. When you make automobiles in quantities you will make them cheaper and will find more people with sufficient money to buy them at lower prices. Of course, you must make them simple with not too many parts.'"

The necessity for skilled labor at Ford Motor Company plants has been eliminated with the substitution of modern machinery, in the opinion of Pay Leane Paurote, author of a number of engineering works.

Testifying for the defense in the Government's tax suit against former stockholders of the Ford Motor Company, the writer set the valuation of the stock as of 1913 at \$12,000 a share. One reason for such a high valuation, the witness said, was that

the company had never been troubled with labor problems.

The assistance of skilled labor was not required in 1913, nor is it required today, he declared.

Mr. Paurote was the fifth prominent automotive figure to set a 1913 valuation of the stock at \$12,000 or more. The others were Charles D. Hastings, president of the board of directors of the Hupp Motor Car Company; Alvan Macauley, president of the Packard Motor Company; Frederick Haynes, an official of the Dodge Brothers Motor Company; and Harry M. Jewett, former president of the Paige-Detroit Motor Company.

The Government contends the 1913 valuation should have been only \$3,574.84 a share, and seeks to recover \$30,000,000 it claims was lost in income taxes on profits accruing from the sale of the stock, by reason of a previous high valuation.

The 1913 valuation of Ford Company stock was set by a committee of the Senate in 1913, which was checked and approved by T. G. Thurston when, as an employee of the Treasury Department he reviewed assessments, he testified.

## VOTE OF SENATE BARS MR. SMITH

(Continued from Page 1)

unseated him would have required a two-thirds vote of the Senate, always a considerable advantage. As the matter now stands he has to be seated, and on that issue only a majority vote is necessary.

This places the burden upon Mr. Smith and confronts him with a contest, in which the vote just taken on the issue of sending his credentials to a committee before he has a right to indicate that he faces a losing fight.

There were Senators among those who voted for his immediate seating who frankly declared in the debate that they were opposed to his coming in office as a Senator and would vote to exclude him were he seated.

The issue of procedure—which was the sole subject of discussion during the two days of strenuous debate, although the charges of campaign "dish fun" were brought up on a number of occasions by speakers—revolved about the question of whether Mr. Smith would be required to face only a majority to reject him or the opposition to him would be compelled to muster a two-thirds vote to expel him.

Many Senators Entered Debate  
The two major resolutions offered in the controversy proposed two possible results. Even the resolution offered by Charles S. Deneen (R.), Senator from Illinois, who led the contest for Mr. Smith on the Senate floor, directed that after seating he should be sent to a committee for inquiry. It was agreed on both sides that Mr. Smith had some matters to explain. The issue was under what circumstances this requirement should be met.

The contest against Mr. Smith was made up by Democratic leaders of the Senate backed by their party vote with four exceptions. It was Republican votes, however, both regular and insurgent, which rejected Mr. Smith. The debate ran uninterrupted through two days' sessions. Over two score of the senators participated.

Wide interest was aroused in the capital over the contest, as it was considered the opening phase of a struggle that will involve Mr. Smith's effort to obtain admittance for the term to which he was elected, beginning March 4, 1927, and the case of

William S. Vare (R.), Senator-elect from Pennsylvania, against whom charges of excessive campaign expenditures have been lodged.

No forecast of what the Committee on Privileges and Elections might be expected to report on the question of seating of Mr. Smith is possible by checking the vote of the members of the committee on the Reed resolution. Although the entire membership of the committee voted, and a majority were in favor of his immediate seating, it is known that at least one Democrat and one Republican who voted for him against the Reed resolution, are known to be opposed to Mr. Smith's continuance in office as a Senator and might be expected to support a recommendation that he be rejected.

**Effect on Next Senate**  
Whatever the final decision on the seating of Mr. Smith at this session, it will have no effect on the organization or party lineup in the present Senate. The organization of the Senate remains Republican as the Republicans continue in the majority, although the Administration, while theoretically in control, is actually in the minority because of the frequent coalition of Democrats and Independent Republicans.

The effect on the organization of the Senate at the next session of Congress, should Mr. Smith be denied the seat to which he was elected, is still a matter of conjecture. Should he, as well as Mr. Vare, be ousted, it would leave the Republicans in the minority by one vote, 45 to 47.

However, if Henrik Shipstead (F. L.), Senator from Minnesota, falls with them the result would be a tie which would require the vote of Vice-President Dawes to give the Republicans the majority.

However, as both Illinois and Pennsylvania have Republican governors, it is assumed that should Senators other Republicans would be named to fill the vacancies, with the result that the Republicans would be able to regain control of the Senate organization, should Mr. Shipstead support the Democrats which is considered unlikely.

The fact that the strict party lineup would ultimately remain the same, even if the two men were rejected, is said to count heavily against them among the regular Republicans, who under less favorable circumstances could be expected to give them support in order to protect party unity in the Senate.

**Roll Call on Resolution**  
The roll call on the Reed resolution was as follows:  
To seat Smith:  
Republicans: Bingham, Borah, Cameron, Curtis, Deneen, Edge, Hale, Hayes, Hendon, McLean, Means, Metcalf, Oddie, Pepper, Phipps, Pine, Reed of Pennsylvania, Sackett, Schall, Shortridge, Smoot, Wadsworth, Warren and Weller—29.  
Democrats: Bleasie, Overman, Smith of South Carolina, and Steck—4.

Total, 33.  
Against seating Smith:  
Republicans: Capper, Couzens, Dale, Frazier, Goff, Johnson, Jones of Washington, La Follette, McNary, Norbeck, Norris, Robinson of Indiana, Stewart, and Willis—15.  
Democrats: Ashurst, Bayard, Bratton, Caraway, Copeland, Dill, Edwards, Ferris, Fletcher, George, Gerry, Glass, Harris, Harrison, Hawes, Harding, Jones of Nevada, Kendrick, McKellar, Mayfield, Neely, Pittman, Ransdell, Robinson of Arkansas, Sheppard, Stephens, Swanson.

Total, 35.  
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Trammell, Tyson, Walsh of Massachusetts, Walsh of Montana, and Wheeler—33.  
Farmer-Labor: Shipstead—1.  
Total, 45.

Pairs were announced as follows: Moses for, with Broussard against; Dupont for, with Bruce against; King for, with Howell against; Standfield for, with Reed of Missouri against; Gillett for, with Underwood against; Watson for, with McMeister against; Harrell for, with Simmons against.

## HOT SPRINGS TO HEAT ICELAND'S CAPITAL

### Premier Would Utilize Country's Natural Resources

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The central heating system of Reykjavik, capital of Iceland, will be by water from near-by hot springs, if the proposals of the Prime Minister are realized. For some time, the Icelandic Government, according to reports to the Department of Commerce, has considered intensive utilization of its natural resources, particularly since the heat from the springs is said to be equivalent to 20,000 tons of fuel annually.

Originally, it was proposed to heat only certain municipal buildings in Reykjavik, including a school where it was planned to use the hot water in a large swimming pool. Later plans include heating the whole community, and have met with certain difficulties because the hot springs close to the capital are not large enough for the purpose.

The Prime Minister therefore proposes that water from more distant hot springs be used to insure a sufficient and steady supply of hot water sufficient to keep all Reykjavik warm.

**FRENCH HAVE ADOPTED  
ENGLISH WORD HOME**  
PARIS, Jan. 21 (AP)—The French have adopted the English word "home." The lack of its equivalent in the French language has always been remarked by English-speaking people with an air of patronizing pity. Department and furniture stores now advertise articles for "le home" and newspapers use the word as a caption for their domestic and women's news.

The nearest approach to home in French is "foyer," meaning hearth. When a Frenchman marries it is said he founds a hearth, but the word is limited in its uses and does not have as wide a significance as home.

**Old Furniture  
Glass Rugs**  
THE  
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SHOP  
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CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

**Choice  
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Fruit**  
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Antiques**  
ETHEL WILCOX FELLOWES  
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KATHARINE THAXTER  
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**Riverbank Court Hotel**  
EUROPEAN PLAN  
Transient and Permanent  
DUTCH ROOM and  
ORANGE GARDEN  
Can be engaged for banquets  
and assemblies.  
CAFE OPEN TO PUBLIC  
WILLIAM W. DAVIS, Manager  
Tel. 2650 University  
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

**The Idl. Hour**  
INCORPORATED  
32-34 Brattle Street, Cambridge

**All Gifts and Toys  
Reduced 25%  
During January**

**When It Is A  
Rainy Day**  
Isn't it fun to curl up in a lounge  
corner with an apple and a piece  
of gingerbread and a perfectly  
lovely book?  
There are just exactly such  
lounge - corner - apple - and - ginger-  
bread kind of rainy day books at our  
BOOKSHOP for  
CHILDREN  
in Cambridge  
Rather a lot of other things for  
rainy days, too. Come and see.  
Cantabrigia House, 33 Church Street.

**What Is  
British Labor After?**  
MARGARET BONDFIELD, M. P.  
of London  
Old South Meeting House Forum  
Sunday, Jan. 23, at 3:15 p. m.  
Concert by  
Impromptu Quintette  
Questions. Doors at 2:45. FREE.

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Sunday, Jan. 23, at 3:15 p. m.  
Concert by  
Impromptu Quintette  
Questions. Doors at 2:45. FREE.

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## JANE ADDAMS' WORK HONORED

Chicago Social Worker Is Described as "Nation's Most Useful Citizen"

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—The kindness and good will which led Jane Addams to found Hull House, the mother of social settlements, and later carry on an international campaign for peace, were honored here at a banquet of more than 1100 of her fellow-citizens. It was a spontaneous testimonial, arranged without particular occasion. Places were sold out a week before and in all requests for about 5000 tickets were received.

"I bring a tribute of love to America's most useful citizen," said William Allen White of Emporia, Kan. After an evening of similar tributes, Miss Addams rose to protest that she had been a "humble occasion for the barrage of good will," sent forth from the speakers' table.

A telegram from President Coolidge evaluated her work as an "inspiration to well being all over the country." Similar messages were read from national organizations and leading citizens of other nations.

Sounding a keynote, Henry P. Chandler, chairman of the citizens' committee which arranged the dinner, said:

"We bring more than a personal greeting. We pay homage to those qualities of understanding, tolerance and unselfishness which Jane Addams has exemplified in such a great degree. We express our faith that in those qualities are the solvents of the difficulties that divide men and women."

Miss Addams' work was summarized by Mrs. Joseph T. Boardman, whose address was read, referring to Hull House, which Miss Addams established in 1889, she said:

"She founded the largest settlement in the world. She knows the details of the 13 units even to the pictures that are hung on the walls. She knows the 10,000 people who

enter its doors each week and she welcomes with the same graciousness the distinguished foreign visitor to Chicago and the mother with a shawl over her head. She has an enduring reward in the man who has made self-respecting, the woman who has cheered and the little children who rise to call her blessed."

William Allen White surveyed the "four decades of Miss Addams' leadership," he said. "It has been hers to prove that life moves forward in obedience to the mandates of faith, hope, and love. We have faith in her vision and loving gratitude for her life."

**LOYD GEORGE'S OPPONENTS ACTIVE**  
Adversaries Organize to Watch Developments

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Jan. 21.—Mr. Lloyd George's opponents in the Liberal Party are not taking their defeat lying down. They have decided to link themselves together under Viscount Grey, with Vivian Phillips as organizer, to watch developments.

Mr. Lloyd George's claim that his fund is "personal" is described by Mr. Phillips today as "unprecedented in British politics."

After the next general elections, says Mr. Phillips, Mr. Lloyd George will have "about £1,500,000."

Another complaint, as stated by the Westminster Gazette (Liberal organ), is that, "Mr. Lloyd George has made no secret of his desire that the Liberals should be the balancing force in the next Parliament and that under the present arrangement he would be able, after the next general election, to swing the Liberals in whatever direction he pleased or else cut off their supplies," a situation which the Morning Post (Conservative organ) paraphrases with the statement that the Liberals are "sold, so to speak, on the hoof to Mr. Lloyd George."

There is to be, however, in the Liberal Party for the present, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns, no active rival organization, that which Mr. Lloyd George has set up.

## "Smiling" Engineer Pensioned After 57-Year-Clear Record

Roger Trewick, Honored by Officials and Associates of Southern Pacific, Says "Thanks" and Smiles—Spread Good Cheer "All Along the Line"

SAN FRANCISCO (Staff Correspondence).—A few days ago a keen-eyed, bearded man with cap pulled well down on his forehead, swung himself up four small iron steps into the cab of a huge locomotive. With left hand on the throttle and right holding his watch, he looked down at the conductor, also watch in hand, waited and—smiled.

Then it came. "Let 'er go, Roger," shouted the conductor as he waved his hand and bellowed, "A-I-I-a-b-o-a-r-d."

Roger Trewick tucked away his

railroads across the continent. It was an easy and natural transition for the son to forsake boiler-making and blacksmithing, once the tracks were laid and "iron horses" superseded cruder modes of transportation. Mr. Trewick became a locomotive fireman and two years later in 1878 became engineer. He smiled then, too.

A Wave of the Hand  
For the last 15 years Mr. Trewick has been on the Del Monte "run," a pleasant but fast one, down the peninsula. It is said that if Roger Trewick tucked away his

His Last Run, and Smiling



ROGER TREWICK  
This Veteran Engineer Has Been Climbing Aboard for 48 Years

watch, opened up the throttle a notch or two, spoke to his fireman across the cab, pulled the cap a little further down over his eyes—and smiled—all at once.

Out in the yard ahead, signals were set "all clear," for this was Roger Trewick's last run on the road he had been serving for 57 years, 48 of which had been spent on the right side of the cab.

Now the Southern Pacific has pensioned Roger Trewick.

But before officials and employers allowed the veteran to go to his home and flowers they "banqueted" him at the Palace Hotel here. When it was all over, Roger Trewick said, "Thanks"—and smiled.

He Climbed the Ladder  
The "golden spike" which connected the first transcontinental railroad at Promontory Point on May 10, 1869, had been driven scarcely five months when the young Trewick, then a boy of 12 years, entered the service of the Central Pacific, parent organization of the Southern Pacific.

He worked as a coppersmith apprentice and liked it. The work made him think of apprentice assignments in his old home in Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. He had come to America and to the West with his father who was a blacksmith, so the forge and torch and blating report were not unfamiliar to him.

Both father and son were soon in the thick of that exciting drama which witnessed the rival building of

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## VON HINDENBURG TAKEN TO TASK

German President Charged With Overstepping Rights Regarding Cabinet

By Wireless

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—President von Hindenburg sent Dr. Wilhelm Marx a letter after the latter had informed him of the difficulties which had arisen in connection with his attempt to form a government of the Center parties, in which he requests him to form a majority government of the bourgeois parties, that is, including the German nationalists, because a cabinet of the Center parties, such as to include the Social Democrats, was impossible. The President furthermore stated that this bourgeois government should also consider the interests of the labor classes.

This letter has stirred up no little commotion in Liberal circles here, where the President is being charged with having overstepped his rights, having acted under the influence of the Right parties, and having exercised undue pressure on the Roman Catholic Party.

Dr. Marx Uncertain  
Dr. Marx has not yet accepted the new commission, for the Roman Catholic Party, of which he is the leader, rat intends to formulate a number of questions to be submitted to the German Nationalists, in order to test their views regarding Locarno, the Republican Constitution, labor, and other questions. Upon the latter's reply will depend whether the Roman Catholics will join a Government including Nationalists, thus giving such Cabinet the necessary majority.

Regarding President von Hindenburg's letter, the liberals declare that the President has not the right to instruct his candidate officially as to the composition of the future government and its attitude toward the other parties. The President moreover is incorrectly informed, it is said, when he wrote that a government of Center parties was impossible since the Social Democrats had promised support to such a cabinet unconditionally.

Promises Ignored  
The German People's Party, however, ignored this promise and demanded the resumption of parleys with the German Nationalists. The Social Democrats' Vorwärts points out that President von Hindenburg

Among the territorial problems which must not be touched is that of Bessarabia. Bessarabia was attributed to Rumania by a declaration of the Conference of Ambassadors in October, 1920. In the Italo-Rumanian treaty of December, last year, the status of Bessarabia was set aside, for Italy, like Japan, never ratified the Bessarabia matter. Naturally Russia is discontented, but Rumania offers Russia and its neighbors a pact of non-aggression.

**GOING SOUTH, WEST, EAST OR NORTH?**  
A tourist's float insurance policy covers all personal effects against fire, lightning, cyclone, tornado, flood, navigation, transportation, theft, pilferage and larceny.

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**NORWEGIAN MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO**  
By Wireless  
OSLO, Jan. 21.—The Foreign Department confirms the report that the Norwegian Minister, Helmer Bryn, in Washington, is now without a portfolio, and is awaiting orders. The

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**Over the Threshold**  
Looking into the future is mighty pleasant work when one is looking over the plans for a new home . . . thinking of the time one first steps across the threshold. It makes no difference whether one is newly married or has passed several happy anniversaries, there is always the joy and anticipation of new furnishings and new color harmonies.

If you are cherishing such thoughts as these why not consult the A. & S. Budget Advisor? She is experienced in planning home furnishings for small or large incomes and will show you how to make your money go the furthest.

The Thrift Apartments on the Fourth Floor are beautiful examples of furnishing apartments on the A. & S. Budget Plan.

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The Half-Yearly Furniture Sale is now on and offers fine furniture at special low prices.

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## OXFORD MAN STARTS VOCATIONAL SURVEY

Mr. Whitley Is First Bush Research Fellow

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK.—John Whitley, graduate of Oxford University, who received the first award of the Irving T. Bush Research Scholarship, has arrived here on a four months' tour of the United States, during which he will study the progress of vocational education in this country.

Mr. Whitley will confer with members of the Bureau of Education and the Federal Board of Vocational Education at Washington and arrange a schedule, which will include visits to Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis and St. Louis. During the trip he will consult leading educators in the field of vocational training and deliver lectures on the subject.

The Irving T. Bush Research Scholarship is the first under which an English research scholar has visited this country to study the progress of vocational education. In establishing it, Mr. Bush said he believed international friendship could be fostered "not only by friendliness in trade, but also by friendliness in education." In accordance with this idea, he is sending his son, Rufus, to study at Oxford University.

**WHEAT SHIPMENTS BOYCOTT CEASES**  
By Wireless from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Jan. 21.—The boycott of wheat shipments in British ships to Europe from Australia, which has gone on since October, has ended with the agreement reached last night between the Chamber of Shipping and the merchants. This agreement provides a standard charter for loading wheat in Australia, and effects a compromise upon the main questions involved, which concern the appointment of stevedores and agents at the loading ports. Stevedores are now to be appointed by merchants, subject to limitation charges payable by the ship owners. Agents are to be nominated either by the Chamber of Shipping or by mutual agreement in each case.

Australia is estimated to have 3,000,000 tons exportable wheat surplus and this agreement is expected to mean big business when Australian prices fall to the present world rates.

**GROUP BUYING SUCCEEDS**  
DES MOINES, Ia. (P).—The State Horticultural Society, it is asserted, has been the means of saving fruit growers, bee-keepers and florists of Iowa approximately \$7000 by co-operative buying of supplies used in these lines of industry. Last year they purchased \$51,200 worth of supplies.

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## How to Cook on the Open Trail Presents Problem to Trampers

Conference on New England Mountain Paths at Appalachian Club Also Takes Up Matter of Heating Huts—How "Hiking" Has Grown

Transformation of western Massachusetts and neighboring states dominated by the White Mountains in New Hampshire and the Green Mountains in Vermont, from wilderness to a country criss-crossed by a vast network of skillfully made trails inspiring to the most sporting adventures of year-round trampers, was remarked today at the headquarters of the Appalachian Mountain Club, 8 Joy Street, when members of constituent organizations gathered for the first session of the two-day New England Trail Conference.

A paper on the further establishment of outdoor fireplaces on public reservations, contributed by Walter Prichard Eaton, was read in his absence by the secretary of the club, Arthur G. Conner of Cambridge. A few years ago mountainous New England was only moderately accessible to the tramping, by means of a few superficial trails. Tramping was a sport limited practically to the summer months. The Appalachian Club and associated organizations have made tramping a year-round sport. Huts have been built at strategic points and are maintained throughout the year manned by competent guides and available to those who are equal to the tramping in winter equaling it not surpassing summer tours.

### Cooking on the Trail

The problem of cooking on the trail has been one of the utmost importance. Necessarily the huts are of only moderate size in most in-

stances. A fireplace adequate for heat and to provide space for cooking as well, has presented a problem not easily solved. Outdoor fireplaces lead nothing to the hut in the way of warmth, but they take the problem of cooking out into the open air and dispose of it neatly and conveniently.

Fireplaces built in stone walls or with a sound stone foundation and walling, minimize fire hazard under conditions wherein ordinary care is used. Outdoor fireplaces, according to Mr. Eaton, are going to be a factor in developing the art of tramping because trampers who would ordinarily go out on the trail for a few hours will go for a day, or two, or three days, if they are given assurance by the mountain clubs that facilities for preparing meals can be conveniently and frequently found.

Not only are the practicalities well served by the addition to camping equipment of outdoor fireplaces but it is pointed out that the possibilities for the pictorial and imaginative furnished by a stone fireplace set against a background of mountains and side with, perchance, the tinkle of a mountain brook near by, are not inconsiderable.

The problem of getting landowners to agree to the cutting through of trails has been satisfactorily solved because they have been satisfied that skilled trail cutters, who would keep the trails on ridges as much as possible, on as direct a course as possible and avoiding thickly-settled places and cultivated land would be

of assistance in keeping a check on trespassing yet would bring folk into the country.

Ample Co-operation Given  
Many farm owners and a large water-power company have co-operated in the trail-making. The Field and Forest Club has opened up sections where the best of snow-shoeing is to be had, and it remained for the tramping enthusiasts to find a way to provide means for trampers to feed themselves once out on the trail in order to cap the development of tramping as a 12 months' sports opportunity.

This evening at the Boston Architectural Club the annual conference dinner will take place and Benton McKay, Walter Collins O'Keane and Marion H. Buck will discuss the philosophy of "Through Trails and Scenic Interest in Trails." Irving D. Appleby will discuss a 350-mile hike taken in 1914 days.

Tomorrow morning progress will be reported on the trail system development in New England with a thorough-going consideration of the problems of through trails as illuminated by experience on the 18-mile Wachusett-Watkins Line. The discussion, led by Allen Chamberlain, to be anticipated by a report from Frank H. Sprague of the Field and Forest Club. Harland Risk will discuss the specific uses of trail tools, and the discussion will be opened by Roger T. Twitchell of the Chocoma Mountain Club.

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The meeting of an explorer from a Viking country with the hitherto almost unknown tribe of the pygmies of Kivu in Central Africa was set forth last evening at Symphony Hall when Prince William of Sweden showed motion pictures and lectured on his African adventures at the head of the Swedish Zoological Expedition.

The pictures shown were of unusual clarity and form a pictorial chapter heretofore lacking from the chronicle of explorative expeditions in the country visited by the expedition.

### PRINCE WILLIAM LECTURES ON AFRICA

Pictures of Pygmy Land and Its Animals Are of Unusual Interest

For those having a taste for seeing, in the same and suitable perspective afforded by the motion picture screen, animals and people in their natural surroundings are unknown in the United States, there were views of water buffalo, tigers, hippopotami, zebras, and the like, all screened with a beautiful preservation of their natural surroundings.

For those who preferred to see what a race of pygmies could be like there were interesting and informative scenes of their domestic and tribal life. Prince William's lecture was filled with humorous comment.

### DOUBLEHEADER ON AT ARENA TONIGHT

Two fine hockey contests are offered at the new Boston Arena tonight with the Shamrocks of Ottawa meeting the strong New University Club sextet in the first contest, and the Shamrocks of Boston meeting the strong New University Club sextet in the second.

### WELSH COAL AGAIN ON MARKET

New England is again to receive Welsh anthracite which became popular a few years ago when shortage of domestic coal, due to transportation conditions and war embargoes, made substitutes necessary. Because of the British coal strike, Welsh anthracite has long been missing from the local markets. The first cargo to come for some time is due to Boston shortly, consigned to the Metropolitan Coal Company. Another is due soon at Salem, for the Pickering Coal Company, and orders have been taken within a few days by English ships for a substitute tonnage consigned to Providence.

### WAR MEMORIAL SPONSORS MET

The special commission created by the legislature to consider the advisability of erecting a memorial in Copley Square or elsewhere in Boston to the men and women in Massachusetts who served in the World War held an executive meeting in the State House this morning. It is understood the Commission will report to the legislature before the end of the month.

### CENTRAL ILLINOIS LIGHT

Central Illinois Light preliminary report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1926, shows net income of \$35,416 after taxes, interest and depreciation, compared with \$31,757 in 1925.

## Sizzling Bacon and the Trail Ahead



letter from Charles H. McGuire, Democratic state chairman.

Mr. Meyer's withdrawal from the Democratic State Committee is momentarily expected.

This dual election as state committee for both parties was made possible through the present primary law in Massachusetts which permits a voter to write in the name of any person on the ballot for any office in the blank lines printed for such a purpose under each official position to be filled.

Twelve voters in Hamilton wrote in Mr. Meyer's name on the blank line for state committee in the Democratic Party. No other received so many votes, hence his election.

## SHARP WARNING IS GIVEN WETS

(Continued from Page 1)

Temperance Union. The members of this committee are making it their business to find out what is being done for the more active enforcement of prohibition and to see that it is supplied as far as may be possible.

Miss Gordon spoke of prohibition as the "precocious child of the United States" and declared: "We should demand more of this youthful federal law, but seven years old, than of laws many generations old, that still are grossly violated and require constant moral, social and religious agitation, education and organization to maintain them at a high standard."

The attitude of those standing for prohibition toward those who do not should be one of "Come let us reason together," she said, and stated that in pursuance of that policy the National W. C. T. U. had invited all the members of Congress to a dinner to be given in Washington next week for the purpose of discussing the prohibition situation.

With those who were seeking the same ends as the W. C. T. U., but who differed from it as to means, the union was ready to work, Miss Gordon said, but those who opposed it because they wanted to drink and have others drink, the union would fight to a finish, she declared.

She told of her approaching official visit to the Orient, Honolulu, China, Japan and the Philippines, for which she is to sail from San Francisco, Cal., on March 26, and said, "I shall give to these Oriental nations already."

He stressed a bill he had filed providing for a jury of six men for the trial of misdemeanors, such as assault on a police officer, which he urged be changed to a felony, and pointed out that taxpayers in Massachusetts pay approximately \$1000 per week for jurors in each court, which he said, could be cut in half. He opposed the law withholding from jurors the records of criminals cleared previously, saying jurors were deceived and often freed men they would not have acquitted otherwise.

Today Mr. Bushnell took steps to obtain further indictments against Henry P. Noonan of Somerville, sentenced to three years in the House of Correction by Judge Wilford D. Gray in Middlesex Superior Criminal Court, East Cambridge, Wednesday. Mr. Bushnell called the sentence "entirely inadequate." Mr. Noonan was indicted on counts of larceny and the prosecutor has sought a state prison term. Mr. Bushnell, in open court, objected to the light sentence.

Judge Gray explained that since Mr. Noonan has five children, the oldest being 14, and since he had no previous record, he would not impose a heavier sentence.

## QUINCY BOULEVARD EXTENSION URGED

Construction Would Divert Quincy Square Traffic

Led by Mayor Thomas J. McGrath and Senator Henry L. Kincaid, 18 residents and legislators of Quincy appeared before the legislative committee on Metropolitan Affairs today to urge favorable action on a bill to extend the Quincy River Reservation along the private way known as Pilgrim Boulevard to a point near the junction of Sea and Canal Streets.

The construction of this extension would be met by the metropolitan district commission and would carry an appropriation of \$40,000.

The Quincy delegation appeared with maps and told the committee the purpose of this bill is to divert traffic from the private way known as Pilgrim Boulevard to a point near the junction of Sea and Canal Streets.

Clarence A. Bunker, town counsel, Wellesley, appeared in opposition, not to this particular proposition, but to the idea that the metropolitan district, as a whole, should be compelled to bear the expense for a local project.

Mayor McGrath told the committee this stretch of roadway is a natural feeder for the Southern traffic artery, and through the city of Quincy will have to stretch and widen part of Sea Street to conform, and this expense to Quincy alone is estimated at \$20,000.

## Needs of Rhode Island Market Told to Farmers by the Dealers

Experiment Station of State College Finds That Most of Vegetables Grown in State Are Sold by Wholesalers on Daily Turnover Basis

KINGSTON, R. I., Jan. 20 (AP)—The marketman is telling the farmer something in Rhode Island. Just what the market wants in the way of fruit and vegetables and how the produce should be packed is set forth in a bulletin from the experiment station at Rhode Island State College.

The bulletin is based on questions asked of a representative number of leading marketmen in Providence. These men, who handle the bulk of the wholesale fruit and vegetable business in the State, responded with enough information to provide a complete survey of market conditions.

The canvass showed that most of the vegetables grown in this State were sold by the wholesalers on a daily turnover basis. As a rule the produce is taken from the field the day before it is placed on the market, giving it an advantage so that it grows within easy shipping distance of Providence. For the majority of vegetables, as well as for apples, the standard bushel box is the container most favored by the marketmen.

Whether it is local pride or an appreciation of quality, the Rhode Island Growers, little favored by buyers in other states because of its lack of brilliant color, is still a popular apple in this State. The marketmen name as an ideal succession of commercial apple varieties in Rhode Island the Williams, Greening, McIntosh, Rhode Island Greening, and Baldwin. They urge careful grading.

Definite preferences for form and color in many of the vegetables are noted. The Rhode Island consumer likes a blood-red over-berry, a tapering carrot from six to eight inches long, a smooth medium to small pink tomato, a flathead cabbage, a heavy flathead spinach, a semed globe-wedged radish, and a golden area salad ear of sweet corn with small tender kernels.

Cobblers and Green Mountains are the most favored potato varieties. The squash market is virtually monopolized by the yellow crookneck in summer and the Hubbard in winter. Western iceberg lettuce has become so popular that it has almost eliminated the demand for locally grown lettuce.

What They Are Saying  
J. E. CLYMER: "The legal right which a workman has to leave his job is balanced by the right which the employer has to keep a man out of the job."

LORD ASHFIELD: "Wasteful competition is bad; it has to be paid for."

EDWARD A. FLENNY: "If enough people think business is going to be good, that will be sufficient to make it so, at least for a time."

ARTHUR CHAMBERLAIN: "As true partnership is recognized, strikes will become obsolete, ineliminable follies of the past."

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER KINWORTHY: "There is no use sending an admiral to a disarmament conference; you might just as well send a jockey to a conference to abolish racing."

PROF. J. A. FLEMING: "The physical universe is a thought rather than a thing, and thought implies and necessitates a thinker."

J. P. JANNEY: "Invest your intelligence in sound spiritual enterprises. They are abiding."

In the Lighter Vein  
WIT LITTEMS  
"Pa, what is a postgraduate?"  
"A fellow who graduates from one of those correspondence schools, I suppose."—Pitt Panther.

MODERNISM  
Jack Spratt in a racer suit,  
His wife in a limousine;  
The note fell due,  
The mortgage, too,  
And wiped his bankbook clean.  
—Exchange.

H. W. L. AND THE TELEPHONE  
It seems that Henry Wade Longfellow inaugurated the voice-with-a-smile campaign in connection with telephone operators. No better proof can be had than the line in "A Psalm of Life," in which we read, "Tell me not in mournful numbers," and as for waiting for a number, the following is given in "The Confessions of Miles Standish":  
"Till some questioning voice dissolves the spell of silence." Does it not speak for itself?

WETS ON RETREAT  
"We shall tell them the wets certainly are in retreat. They are taking a backward march."  
"We shall tell them that prohibition appeals to the wets and that the wets are in retreat. They are taking a backward march."  
"We shall tell them that prohibition appeals to the wets and that the wets are in retreat. They are taking a backward march."

Democratic Committeeman  
In Republican Treasurer  
Temporarily, at least, George von L. Meyer of Hamilton, Republican state committeeman from that district and this week elected treasurer of the state committee, is also a member of the Democratic State Committee from that district, and yesterday received a congratulatory

## Needs of Rhode Island Market Told to Farmers by the Dealers

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LORD ASHFIELD: "Wasteful competition is bad; it has to be paid for."

EDWARD A. FLENNY: "If enough people think business is going to be good, that will be sufficient to make it so, at least for a time."

ARTHUR CHAMBERLAIN: "As true partnership is recognized, strikes will become obsolete, ineliminable follies of the past."

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER KINWORTHY: "There is no use sending an admiral to a disarmament conference; you might just as well send a jockey to a conference to abolish racing."

PROF. J. A. FLEMING: "The physical universe is a thought rather than a thing, and thought implies and necessitates a thinker."

J. P. JANNEY: "Invest your intelligence in sound spiritual enterprises. They are abiding."

In the Lighter Vein  
WIT LITTEMS  
"Pa, what is a postgraduate?"  
"A fellow who graduates from one of those correspondence schools, I suppose."—Pitt Panther.

MODERNISM  
Jack Spratt in a racer suit,  
His wife in a limousine;  
The note fell due,  
The mortgage, too,  
And wiped his bankbook clean.  
—Exchange.

H. W. L. AND THE TELEPHONE  
It seems that Henry Wade Longfellow inaugurated the voice-with-a-smile campaign in connection with telephone operators. No better proof can be had than the line in "A Psalm of Life," in which we read, "Tell me not in mournful numbers," and as for waiting for a number, the following is given in "The Confessions of Miles Standish":  
"Till some questioning voice dissolves the spell of silence." Does it not speak for itself?

WETS ON RETREAT  
"We shall tell them the wets certainly are in retreat. They are taking a backward march."  
"We shall tell them that prohibition appeals to the wets and that the wets are in retreat. They are taking a backward march."

Democratic Committeeman  
In Republican Treasurer  
Temporarily, at least, George von L. Meyer of Hamilton, Republican state committeeman from that district and this week elected treasurer of the state committee, is also a member of the Democratic State Committee from that district, and yesterday received a congratulatory

## LAND INVOLVED WORTH \$1,000,000

Newbury Street Widening Project Measure Is Before Legislature

Authority to transfer land valued at more than \$1,000,000 will be granted by the Commonwealth to the city of Boston if the bill introduced by Eliot Wadsworth, representative from Boston, authorizing the city to take by eminent domain for widening purposes on both sides of Newbury Street between Arlington Street and Massachusetts Avenue, becomes an act, Arthur G. McVey, attorney representing the Newbury Street Association, said today.

The exact value of the land as estimated by Mr. McVey for the strip of street which is nearly a mile long and which would be widened eight feet on each side is placed at \$1,400,000. This figure is arrived at, he explained, by multiplying 4750 feet, the length of the street, by the depth of 315 a square foot, Mr. McVey said is a conservative estimate for land values in this district today.

At a hearing before the legislative committee on constitutional law earlier this week, Fletcher L. Torrey, president of the association, appeared with others of the 60 members, among them being Fred G. Kase and Jacob C. Rogers, who favored the bill known as House Bill No. 257. There was no opposition and the committee took the proposal under advisement.

The majority of the property owners along the street are willing to give nearly two acres of their land gratis to the city for this proposed widening, providing the city will assume the cost of the widening. The city would be required to bear all the expense of reconstructing the sidewalks after the widening and the installation of an adequate street lighting system.

The sidewalks are almost 10 feet wide and the buildings have setbacks of about 20 feet as provided for in the five restrictions imposed by the Commonwealth in 1866. Most of the setback space is in the form of grass plots or used for business ornaments and lighting posts. The street, which is now 36 feet wide, would be 55 feet wide when completed.

Newbury Street is fast developing into one of Back Bay's busiest arteries is generally conceived by business men and real estate operators in the district, and with this added improvement, still further progress is made possible for this thoroughfare, it is said by backers of the movement.

Already buildings involving the expenditure of several millions of dollars have been erected on the street, and what was once a residential district. The section where business establishments have not encroached yet lies mostly between Clarendon and Hereford Streets at present, while garages flank both sides near the intersection of the street with the Ritz-Carlton Hotel. The widening of the street to the sky at Arlington Street opposite the Common.

## WET SUBSCRIPTIONS NOW TOTAL \$49,550

At the fourth luncheon of the Young Men's Christian Association at the Boston Chamber of Commerce this noon it was announced that subscriptions were keeping well up to the 13-day mark in the annual budget balancing canvass. To date, they total \$49,550, over one-third of the amount to be raised in the campaign lasting to Jan. 25, which was set at \$142,548.

There were 239 present this noon to hear the winner of Governor Fuller's prize, luncheon with him and his counsel at Young's Hotel, some Wednesday afternoon. His name is Walter A. Sweeney of Division A. From this noon until Monday noon will be known as Arthur A. Johnson's day. Mr. Johnson, who is president of the Y. M. C. A., offers a prize to the best team springing from the city.

Thursday there were 654 subscriptions, totaling \$14,507.

MR. GERRY IN UNIFORM  
WASHINGTON (AP)—Mrs. Peter Goulet Gerry, wife of the Rhode Island Senator, is the sole nominee for president of the congressional club in Washington. She will take place Feb. 3. The club is composed of the wives and daughters of members of the Senate and House. Mrs. Gerry is the former Mrs. George H. Vanderbilt.

Official Temperatures  
(U. S. Standard Time, 1927)  
Albany .. .. . 34  
Atlantic City .. .. 34  
Buffalo .. .. . 34  
Calgary .. .. . 34  
Chicago .. .. . 34  
Cincinnati .. .. 34  
Cleveland .. .. 34  
Dallas .. .. . 34  
Denver .. .. . 34  
Detroit .. .. . 34  
Houston .. .. . 34  
Indianapolis .. .. 34  
Jacksonville .. .. 34  
Kansas City .. .. 34  
Los Angeles .. .. 34  
Louisville .. .. 34  
Memphis .. .. . 34  
Miami .. .. . 34  
Milwaukee .. .. 34  
Minneapolis .. .. 34  
Mobile .. .. . 34  
New Orleans .. .. 34  
New York .. .. . 34  
Philadelphia .. .. 34  
Pittsburgh .. .. 34  
Portland .. .. . 34  
San Francisco .. .. 34  
Seattle .. .. . 34  
St. Louis .. .. . 34  
St. Paul .. .. . 34  
Tampa .. .. . 34  
Tucson .. .. . 34  
Wash. D. C. .. .. 34  
Wichita .. .. . 34

High Times at Boston  
Friday, 1:34 p. m.; Saturday, 3:07 a. m.  
Light all vehicles at 5:15 p. m.



## WAGES IN STATE REMAIN STABLE

Labor Survey in December Shows a Slight Decline From Preceding Month

Slight decreases in earnings and employment are reported in the regular monthly survey made by the State Department of Labor and Industries in its report for December, compared with November.

The number employed decreased 1.5 per cent, the aggregate payroll, 1.5 per cent, and the average weekly earnings per person, two-tenths of 1 per cent. The report states further:

"In several industries there were quite important changes. In the manufacture of automobiles, including parts and bodies, there was a decrease of 24 per cent in the aggregate payroll, and a decrease of 19.6 per cent in the number employed. In the boot and shoe industry there was a decrease of 14.3 per cent in the aggregate payroll, and a decrease of 7.5 per cent in the number employed. In rubber footwear the number employed remained about the same, but there was a 13 per cent increase in the total wage payments.

"Of the 39 industries, 14 showed a combined gain of 2131 employees, as compared with a combined loss in remaining industries of 5261. These data indicate that the changes in employment in general were of a minor character.

"For all industries combined there was a decrease in the average weekly earnings per person from \$24.45 in November to \$24.39 in December. In only five of the 39 industries did the changes in the average earnings reported in the 1926 returns received."

## POWER COMPANIES FORM ASSOCIATION

"Home Rule" Objective of Western Massachusetts Move

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 21 (Special).—The management of the Turners Falls Electric & Power Company last night announced the organization of a "Western Massachusetts Electric Association" to hold stocks of various electric lighting and power companies in western Massachusetts.

The stock of the Turners Falls Company will be acquired by the new organization and the trustees of the new association are hopeful of soon solidifying relations with affiliated companies, particularly those which the new organization is particularly interested.

The reason for forming the new company is to insure ownership of the public utility companies by Massachusetts stockholders and their administration by representatives of the communities which the companies serve, rather than by outside interests, it was said.

"Many lighting and power companies in New England have recently and still are being acquired by capitalists whose headquarters are in other parts of the country. The higher prices paid for stock of these companies require that high dividends be paid to the new owners or management, and this must be added to other operating expenses in order that the investment may result profitably," the statement said.

## LEATHER GOODS LEAD EXPORTS OF BOSTON

Exports of merchandise from Massachusetts during the third quarter of 1926 were valued at \$27,944,241 and represented a loss of \$2,104,109 from the total of \$30,048,350 exported from that State in the corresponding period of 1925, according to a statistical report on exports from states of origin received here today from the Department of Commerce.

Foreign shipments of upper leather, except patent, valued at \$2,648,009, predominated among all other exports from Massachusetts during the quarter under survey, the report shows. This was followed in importance by leather and tanned skins, valued at \$1,659,235; leather footwear, valued at \$1,098,299; rubber footwear valued at \$1,260,107; cotton cloth valued at \$1,618,750, and cutlery and parts valued at \$1,667,063.

## UTILITY STOCK ISSUE HEARING DATE IS SET

The State Department of Public Utilities will hold a public hearing on the question of changes in the methods of control of new stock issues by public utility companies at the State House at 10:30 o'clock Wednesday, Feb. 16.

The purpose of the hearing, according to the order, will be "to consider what changes, if any, in the laws are desirable in order to permit the raising of new capital as needed, at a rate of capital charge no greater than necessary, and which will at the same time be fair to the companies and their stockholders, and also prevent inflation of valuations for rate making purposes."

## "CLOTHES AND BEAUTY" NEW Y. W. C. A. COURSE

"Clothes and Beauty," a new course of the Boston Young Women's Christian Association and lecture program, opens Wednesday evening at 97 Huntington Avenue, under the expert direction of Mrs. E. K. Chamberlain, lecturer for William Flinn's Sons Company clothing information bureau.

There will be eight weekly lectures to be followed by a spring fashion show. The topics announced are: "Relationship of Beauty to Life," "Color," "Application of Color to the Individual," "Line," "The Trend of Fashion," "How to Know the Values in Clothing," "Hats," and "Planning of the Wardrobe."

## PAY OF PROFESSORS "RIDICULOUS," SAYS PRESIDENT OF YALE

Dr. Angell Declares Many Get Lower Salaries Than the Chauffeurs of Students

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 21 (AP).—Salaries paid to college professors are ridiculous and are far from attractive to men of character and intelligence, asserted Dr. James R. Angell, president of Yale University, at a meeting of the Contemporary Club here last night.

"The profession of a teacher will never become a reputable, dignified and honorable career until the salaries are changed," he said. "Many college professors get paid less than the chauffeurs of the men whose sons they teach."

That such a condition is evident, he affirmed, is seen in the great number of women teachers, especially in the high schools and grammar schools. And even the women consider the teaching of the children but a stepping stone to the teaching of husbands, he added.

## HARVARD LIBRARY GETS AMORY BOOKS

Collection of Lewis Carroll Given as Memorial

The Harvard College Library has just received from the library of Harcourt Amory, Harvard '76, of Boston, a notable collection of Lewis Carroll books, pamphlets, and letters, containing many original drawings by John Tenniel. This is a gift in memory of Mr. Amory from Mrs. Amory and children, Gertrude A. Hutchins, Harcourt Amory, Harvard '16, and John Singleton Amory, Harvard '23.

The collection includes nearly 400 books and pamphlets together with many leaflets printed for Lewis Carroll's children, puzzles, original drawings, letters, and notes by the beloved author-mathematician, whose real name was Charles Lutwidge Dodgson. Added to the material already in its possession, this delightful gift makes the Harvard College collection of Lewis Carroll's works and memorabilia as fine as any in existence.

There are many amusing items among the leaflets, mathematical games, puzzles, Easter greetings, carades, and acrostics, for Lewis Carroll was the inventor of the crossword puzzle. There are also numerous books from Lewis Carroll's own library.

## POLICE DEPARTMENT PENSIONS EIGHTEEN

Eighteen members of the Boston Police Department are retired from active duty today on half-pay pensions approved yesterday by Mayor Nichols. Michael C. Brennan, lieutenant, stationed at police headquarters, is the only officer to retire. The patrolmen are: William J. Ahern, Henry C. Tancil, Michael J. Greely, John E. Powers, James E. Ahern, and Frederick E. Stangor of Station 2; Thomas W. Rae of Station 4; Patrick H. Coffey of Station 6; Peter C. Bligh of Station 8; John H. Spratt and William H. Cretell of Station 14; Sumner F. Starbird of Station 14; William H. Hancock and John Ross of Station 15; David J. Lynch of Station 16; Daniel F. Dunn of Station 19, and William O. Bailey, stationed at the City Prison.

## WORK ON SCOUT FUND TO OPEN NEXT MONTH

Frank G. Allen, Lieutenant-Governor, re-elected honorary vice-president of the Old Colony Council, Boy Scouts of America, will carry on the campaign for \$50,000 for Scout work beginning Feb. 4. From 500 to 600 workers have volunteered. The work will be directed by George Booth of New York, assisted by E. T. Lawrence.

Of the amount to be raised, \$20,000 is to buy a camp site while \$10,000 yearly is to be used for the council's operating expenses. Harrison H. Child of Medford was re-elected president; Frank W. Vye of Randolph, treasurer; Nelson A. Sly of Norwood, Scout executive; N. F. Monahan of Hingham, secretary, and Gray Stevens of Weymouth, Scout commissioner.

## Three Maine Towns Preparing to Hold Centenary Celebrations

"Land Poor" Days of Bowdoin Are Recalled by Anniversary of Incorporation of Abbot, One of Five Sites Given to the College

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 21 (AP).—The "land poor" days of Bowdoin are recalled by the 100th anniversary of the town of Abbot, one of five sites given to the college.

Maine was a district of Massachusetts when the Bay State General Court gave Bowdoin its charter in 1794 and presented the college with the sites of five townships in the Maine wilderness as an endowment fund.

The college had to lay out the towns and then dispose of the land as best it could. The demand for land in what is now Piscataquis County was not very keen in those days and 20 cents an acre was a common quotation. Settlers were gradually attracted, however, and from one of the town sites the college realized \$20,000. Another, which in 1837 became the town of Abbot, was first settled by Abraham Moore in 1807 and grew up about his sawmill on the Piscataquis River. At first it was called Moorestown. It took its permanent name from John Abbot, who as treasurer of Bowdoin College negotiated many of the land sales.

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Many summer residents have been attracted to Liberty by its picturesque location by the side of a lake above which tower Haystack Mountain and several high hills.

The third 100-year town, Trenton, is in Washington County. It lies on the coast close to the New Brunswick border. Its sole industry is the manufacture of boxes and shooks.

All three towns have felt the influence of the migration of population to larger centers. Abbot reached its peak in 1860, when it had 797 inhabitants, and gradually fell off to 672 in the 1920 census. Liberty, which had a population of 1116 in 1860, now has 1051, and Trenton, which had 715 in 1860, now has 435 in 1920.

Abbot is on the line of railroad running to Moosehead Lake. It is chiefly a farming town but has several saw mills with lumber mills.

## GOV. BREWSTER TALKS ON PRESS

Problem to Interest People Outside 'Transitory Tragedies,' He Says

WATERVILLE, Me., Jan. 21 (AP).—"Concern is increasingly expressed regarding the freedom of the press from influences that are not primarily connected with the State," declared Gov. Ralph O. Brewster in an address before a gathering of over 300 grange lecturers of Maine in conference here last night, upon the relations of newspapers to the life of the State.

The governor was of the opinion that newspaper publishers would and had a perfect right to present news favorable to their interests in general or in particular and no patron had any right to complain.

"The suppression of the truth might seem to have been feasible 500 years ago," said the governor, "but in this day of a printing press on every corner it is needless to fear any danger along these lines. The truth regarding our great issues of public policy will inevitably emerge. The problem is not the suppression of the facts, but the cultivation of ears that will listen and eyes that will see."

The saturation of the public with the news of the transitory tragedies of the day to the exclusion of an intelligent interest in the larger questions of public affairs is the real problem of the moment in the development of the press. This rests not primarily with the paper, but rather with the public that is involved."

Leon S. Merrill, dean of the Maine College of Agriculture, addressed the conference and among other things declared that agricultural colleges had made greater progress in the past few years than any in the other higher institutions of learning.

O. L. Martin of Plainfield, Vt., spoke a few words of greeting at the opening of the conference. He said that the Maine Association of Agriculture, which he represented, was glad to welcome the lecturers to the city.

He explained this assertion by pointing out that its greatest demands occur in the spring and summer months when the dairymen are plentifully supplied with milk. The dairy industry, he said, will be dependent on the ice-cream business to stem overproduction.

Officers for the coming year were provided as follows: J. W. Kelly, Providence, president; E. W. Park, Boston, vice-president; Prof. W. F. B. Lockwood, secretary-treasurer, and W. H. Snow, Somerville, treasurer since the association's inception, when the two posts were combined this year. P. S. Harmon, Portland, Me., recording secretary, was elected representative on the board of directors of the national organization with the following on the executive committee: W. B. Haskell, Auburn, Me.; J. H. Bushway, Boston; Frank Kronenberg, Boston; J. G. Taylor, Worcester; J. C. Tait, Springfield; G. W. Kenison, Lawrence; Ernest Huber, Bridgeport; L. G. Lane, New Haven, Conn., and Mr. Harmon.

The proposed extension of Harford Street to and along the southerly edge of the Charles River Basin, either via Back Street to along the water, thence under the southerly end of Harvard Bridge to the Charlesgate West.

The proposed underpassing of Massachusetts Avenue by Commonwealth Avenue at their junction to avoid all east-west cross traffic here. The extension of Dalton Street to Harvard Street.

If traffic conditions in Massachusetts Avenue near Harvard Bridge become still more serious, he suggested the construction through the Charlesgate of a high-level roadway on attractively planted embankments and bridges which would avoid grade crossings at Bay State Road, Beacon Street, Marlboro Street, Commonwealth Avenue, Newbury Street and the Fens, meanwhile providing connections with all these thoroughfares by means of ramps.

In connection with his proposed treatment of Charlesgate, he proposed its continuation across the Charles River. In caring for the traffic that has to pass through Governor Square, Mr. Shurtliff proposes eliminating all left turns, routing Beacon Street through the Square in one direction only, keeping the northerly lane of traffic constantly moving and indicating by electric signals in all parts of the Square the appropriate movement for each of the four periods of direction change.

Projects for Relief

The underpass now under construction at the southerly end of Cottage Farm Bridge, which he suggested would tend to lead vehicles through Bay State Road, thus detouring Governor Square.

The proposed extension of Essex Street from the southerly end of the Cottage Farm Bridge to Longwood Avenue.

The proposed connection of Audubon Circle with Ashby Street by way of St. Mary's Street.

The contemplated extension and widening of Back Street or the construction of a drive along the southerly margin of the Charles River basin to connect the Charlesgate with Back Street.

The project recently suggested for the extension of Lansdowne Street across Beacon Street to meet Mountford Street.

The proposed extension of Blanford Street to Beacon Street.

Completion of the proposed extension of Kilmarnock Street.

Other Projects

Completion of the double roadway now under contract in the Fens between the vicinity of Avenue Louis Pasteur and the Agassiz Bridge.

The unification of the easterly and westerly ends of Newbury Street by underpass beneath Charlesgate West.

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There are six primary ways in which club work is beneficial to rural young folk. The first of these is that it helps them to make the most of their opportunities at home and now. Second, it tests their fitness for farm and home life. Third, it helps them to co-operate with their parents in the development of their leadership characteristics. And sixth, it helps to demonstrate better practices on the farm and in the home."

China of Special Design for Wellesley Students

WELLESLEY, Mass. (Special Correspondence).—Wellesley students now dine on special china bearing the Wellesley crest. The old nondescript china which differed in every dormitory has disappeared and the standard set has been adopted all over the campus. Before there were as many as nine sets of china in each dormitory, the first of which was a wasteful system which necessitated keeping so many stocks on hand and ordering in small quantities.

The new china was designed by Miss Agnes Abbott, formerly of the Wellesley department, and decided upon by a committee of the heads of houses and the dean of residence. The pattern, composed of the oak leaf, acorn and Wellesley crest with the motto Vita Nova written across it, is done in a blue and tan border. The china was rolled upon by a committee of the heads of houses and the dean of residence. The pattern, composed of the oak leaf, acorn and Wellesley crest with the motto Vita Nova written across it, is done in a blue and tan border. The china was rolled upon by a committee of the heads of houses and the dean of residence. The pattern, composed of the oak leaf, acorn and Wellesley crest with the motto Vita Nova written across it, is done in a blue and tan border. The china was rolled upon by a committee of the heads of houses and the dean of residence.

## GOV. FULLER INVITES SWIMMER TO BOSTON

Offers to Pay All Expenses for George Young and Mother on Visit

Governor Fuller wrote yesterday to George Young of Toronto, who conquered the Catalina Straits, inviting the boy and his mother to come to Boston and meet him at the State House. He would like to have a boy's day at the State House at which the young people and grown-ups, too, of Greater Boston might meet George. Governor Fuller said he would bear the expenses of the trip personally, make a hotel reservation for them, and have his automobile meet them at the station.

"I know all the boys would like to come and meet you," Governor Fuller wrote, "and I think it is a fine thing for boys to know that if they prepare themselves to do great things they probably will have a chance to do them. Perhaps you could prepare some little message for them as a result of your training and experience. I am sure you must have good habits, must have practiced a great deal, and you must possess an abundance of grit. Can you come?"

He explained that the day would have to be on a Saturday, because that is the day schools are out.

## ICE CREAM MAKERS AID MILK INDUSTRY

National Association Told They Help Slack Season

Reviewing the ice-cream industry from 1910 when the output was 90,000,000 gallons, to 1925 when 300,000,000 gallons were manufactured by 4500 plants, with a capital investment of \$150,000,000, Fred I. Musson, executive secretary of the National Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers, told 800 delegates at the seventeenth annual convention of the New England Association at the Copley-Plaza that the ice-cream industry acts as a balance wheel for the dairy industry.

He explained this assertion by pointing out that its greatest demands occur in the spring and summer months when the dairymen are plentifully supplied with milk. The dairy industry, he said, will be dependent on the ice-cream business to stem overproduction.

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There are six primary ways in which club work is beneficial to rural young folk. The first of these is that it helps them to make the most of their opportunities at home and now. Second, it tests their fitness for farm and home life. Third, it helps them to co-operate with their parents in the development of their leadership characteristics. And sixth, it helps to demonstrate better practices on the farm and in the home."

China of Special Design for Wellesley Students

WELLESLEY, Mass. (Special Correspondence).—Wellesley students now dine on special china bearing the Wellesley crest. The old nondescript china which differed in every dormitory has disappeared and the standard set has been adopted all over the campus. Before there were as many as nine sets of china in each dormitory, the first of which was a wasteful system which necessitated keeping so many stocks on hand and ordering in small quantities.

The new china was designed by Miss Agnes Abbott, formerly of the Wellesley department, and decided upon by a committee of the heads of houses and the dean of residence. The pattern, composed of the oak leaf, acorn and Wellesley crest with the motto Vita Nova written across it, is done in a blue and tan border. The china was rolled upon by a committee of the heads of houses and the dean of residence. The pattern, composed of the oak leaf, acorn and Wellesley crest with the motto Vita Nova written across it, is done in a blue and tan border. The china was rolled upon by a committee of the heads of houses and the dean of residence.

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## GOV. BREWSTER TALKS ON PRESS

Problem to Interest People Outside 'Transitory Tragedies,' He Says

WATERVILLE, Me., Jan. 21 (AP).—"Concern is increasingly expressed regarding the freedom of the press from influences that are not primarily connected with the State," declared Gov. Ralph O. Brewster in an address before a gathering of over 300 grange lecturers of Maine in conference here last night, upon the relations of newspapers to the life of the State.

The governor was of the opinion that newspaper publishers would and had a perfect right to present news favorable to their interests in general or in particular and no patron had any right to complain.

"The suppression of the truth might seem to have been feasible 500 years ago," said the governor, "but in this day of a printing press on every corner it is needless to fear any danger along these lines. The truth regarding our great issues of public policy will inevitably emerge. The problem is not the suppression of the facts, but the cultivation of ears that will listen and eyes that will see."

The saturation of the public with the news of the transitory tragedies of the day to the exclusion of an intelligent interest in the larger questions of public affairs is the real problem of the moment in the development of the press. This rests not primarily with the paper, but rather with the public that is involved."

Leon S. Merrill, dean of the Maine College of Agriculture, addressed the conference and among other things declared that agricultural colleges had made greater progress in the past few years than any in the other higher institutions of learning.



## NEEDLEWORKER UNIONS OPPOSED TO COMMUNISM

10,000 Protest It Within Ranks and Pledge A. F. of L. Full Support

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP)—More than 10,000 members of needleworker unions of New York City have adopted a resolution protesting against Communism in their ranks and pledging support to the American Federation of Labor.

The resolution charges Communists with "forcing the cloakworkers into a criminally needless strike, with perpetrating a reign of terror during the furriers' strike and with 'signing away the long-established rights of employees' in the settlement of the furriers' strike."

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a letter to the meeting, said the federation "can make no compromise with Communism or the representatives of Communist organizations" and pledged the federation's support in "purging every international chartered by the American Federation of Labor of these evil influences."

As a counter protest, the left wing of the joint board of the Dress and Cloak Makers and Furriers' unions held meetings throughout the East Side tonight, objecting to the charge of Communism made against them.

A meeting at Cooper Union was attended by about the same number as attended the Army meeting. Benjamin Gold, manager of the joint board of the Furriers' Union; Louis Hyman, manager of the joint board of the Dressmakers' Union; and Charles S. Zimmerman, manager of the dress division of the Dressmakers' Union, addressed each of the meetings.

Mr. Zimmerman said that the grievance between the right and left wings dates from the time when the left wing demanded proportional representation. Mr. Zimmerman said that this was promised by the international Garment Workers in December, 1925, and that after the strike, this promise was not kept, and the left wing members were expelled. The expelled members, he said, ignored the expulsion orders, whereupon the right wing raised the cry of "Communism."

**DR. SCOTT NAMED ON CARNEGIE STAFF**

Will Be Exchange Professor to Latin America

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Dr. James Brown Scott of Washington has been appointed first Carnegie exchange professor to Latin America, according to an announcement just made by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Dr. Scott is secretary of the endowment and director of the division of international law. In making the announcement Dr. Butler said the plan for interchange professorships was the result of an inquiry conducted by the organization's trustees to learn what activities the endowment could undertake that would be pleasing to Latin-American people.

"The Carnegie endowment is greatly interested in the welfare of Latin-American peoples," he declared, "and hopes that exchange professorships may be created in various American universities, and that South American universities may also adopt the system."

"The advantages cannot be overestimated which come from personal visits, personal contacts and learning by word of mouth the views of our Latin-American friends. Good will is not enough, but an exchange of good will leads to good understanding and friendliness on an increasingly large scale between the peoples of the different countries."

**TENTING USED FOR MAIL BAGS**

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK.—The army tents of yesterday have been put to a practical and profitable use as mail bags, according to a report just issued by the United States Army Information Service. Since the World War, 3,322,413 yards of surplus canvas duck has been turned over to the post-office authorities, and letter carriers of the country are now carrying bags that have been cut from material originally intended as tents and wagon covers for the American Expeditionary Forces. The material was valued at \$1,152,319.

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Offices at Lowell and  
Indian Orchard, Mass.

## Port Facilities Urged Before Waterway Opens

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Industrial progress in New York State has been seriously handicapped by the high price of labor during the past decade. Magnus W. Alexander, president of the National Industrial Conference Board, asserted at a hearing before the New York State Industrial Survey Commission in session here.

Declaring that industrial development in this State has not kept pace with that of the United States as a whole during the past decade, and that "New York will find it increasingly difficult to hold its own as the leading industrial State of the country," Mr. Alexander emphasized what he asserted was the need of a public policy for industry, based on "the most thorough scientific analysis of conditions" and a careful appraisal of proposed changes with regard to competitive conditions in different States.

Regulatory legislation is an indispensable element in measuring conditions in different States, and in maintaining a fair balance in relative industrial position between States, he said.

Mr. Alexander's conclusions were drawn from a report by the conference board to the Associated Industries of New York, containing the results of an intensive survey conducted by the board over a period of six months.

**What the Survey Shows**

The number of manufacturing establishments in New York State has declined about 30 per cent in the last 10 years, the report says, while throughout the United States as a whole manufacturing establishments have kept faith with population growth for that period.

The report shows further that the number of wage earners in industry in this State has decreased 3 per cent in proportion to population for the same period, whereas for the country as a whole the increase was about 13 per cent in proportion to population; that the value of manufactured products in New York State increased only 110 per cent, while for the entire United States it increased 150 per cent, and that capital investment in industry increased only 80 per cent in New York State for the 10-year period, while the increase for the entire country was 90 per cent.

Wage costs per worker increased 130 per cent in New York State from 1914 to 1923, the report says, and in the country as a whole the increase was 113 per cent. The increase in cost per worker has been highest in industries employing the greatest proportion of women workers, according to the survey.

An effort to offset the pressure of rising wage scales is indicated in the tendency of the part of management to effect economies by large scale production, in the greater increase of installed power per worker and increased cost of management per worker, the report says.

The fact that New York manufacturers were able to obtain nearly as much production for a given wage expenditure in 1923 as in 1914 indicates the success with which the adjustments have been accomplished, the report continues.

Contrary views on the question of the proposed 48-hour legislation for women were presented by the conference board and by Miss Mary Anderson, director of the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor.

"There is ample evidence that women workers would be supplanted by men in plants not dependent upon women workers if the proposed measure became law," the board report declares.

**The Woman's Viewpoint**  
The report questions the soundness of some of the arguments advanced

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SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

## High Price of Labor Blamed for Slowing Up Industries

National Industrial Conference Board Head Offers Data Concerning New York State

Special from Monitor Bureau  
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Record only the Sunny Hours

**The Rescue**

Woodseats, Eng.  
Special Correspondence  
IN THE village where disabled soldiers and sailors do delicately painted work on expensive fabrics, an event took place one day which greatly interested the men. In one of the big workrooms a pair of sparrows started on the business of home-making—engrossing enough to the sparrows, but doubly so to the men down below, especially when the little ones arrived.

One day a great commotion on the part of the parent birds, a frantic twittering from two most distressed nestlings, caused an investigation; it was discovered that two of the birds had been prematurely left the nest, and were on the sacking, which hung under the nest.

Work below was stopped while a conclave started. The men were all determined that those birds should be put back, but the place had once been an airplane shed and the roof was high. Added to that was the fact that not one of these men had a whole set of limbs. Nothing daunted, a ladder was fetched, but while there were men who could climb the ladder, it seemed impossible for any of them to climb and cling on while reaching the nestlings, and finally to place the birds in the nest again.

Yet impossible as it seemed, it was eventually carried out, and presently two happy parent birds chirped out grateful thanks that their family circle was complete. "Are not five sparrows sold for two farthings, and not one of them is forgotten before God?"

**TAX ON PARKED CARS IS PROPOSED**

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 21 (Special).—A plan under which city streets might be taxed the parking of automobiles in their busiest streets is broached by the motor vehicle commissioner in the January Bulletin of the State Motor Vehicle Department today. He says that "a car parked all day in a busy city street ought to pay road rent to the city" and that the main object to be gained is "not the collection of revenue but to get rid of as many parked cars as possible."

The parking problem, he says, has so many complications in connection with the transaction of general business that "it has seemed to be a superhuman proposition to do anything about it," but he outlined his suggestion "with the hope for constructive criticism and that the idea may arouse enough interest so that the long-time parked car may be recognized as a nuisance and a menace."

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House frocks refreshingly different—styles that will be favorites with women at home this coming summer. Colorful linens, striped and figured foulards and rayons. Straight line frocks showing novel button treatments, odd pockets, touches of embroidery and contrasting color combinations.

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SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

## MARINES TO QUIT NICARAGUAN SOIL

President Tells New Envoy He Favors Withdrawal as Soon as Need Ends

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—President Coolidge believes that American marines and bluejackets now on Nicaraguan soil should not be kept there any longer than the situation demands.

Accepting the credentials of Alejandro Cesar, first Minister from Nicaragua under the present Conservative regime of Adolfo Diaz, the President said that although American forces had been landed with the consent and at the request of the Diaz Government, in order to protect American lives and property and legitimate interests of the United States, this state of affairs should not continue longer than is necessary.

The President further answered critics of his policy in Nicaragua by asserting that the United States "has no selfish ends or imperialistic designs to serve" in that country.

"Least of all," he added in addressing the Minister, "have we any desire to influence or dictate in any way the internal affairs of your country."

"The United States," he continued, "desires the independence and the prosperity of every Central American Republic. The foundations for permanent stability within Nicaragua must, of course, be laid by its own Government and I have been pleased to see that the initial steps for the elimination of disaffection and the composing of factional differences are already being taken."

"I take this opportunity of expressing the earnest hope that such internal dissension as still exists in your country may soon be dissipated so that no obstacle may bar the way toward a new era of permanent peace and prosperity for Nicaragua."

**American Policy Declared**

Contrary to World Law

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—The policy of "Caribbean imperialism" pursued by the United States is contrary to international law, Prof. Quincy Wright, director of the International Politics Institute at the University of Chicago, declared in a lecture on American foreign policy at the Art Institute. It does not coincide with the longer established American policy of encouraging respect for international law, he said.

American territorial expansion has not stopped, Prof. Wright declared. It is not placing new territory under the flag, but adding it by more modern methods—by protectorates. That policy was begun after the Spanish-American War and expansion by its means has now reached the equator. "American policy has been pushed to the limit," he said.

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## THE MONITOR READER

1. How can wet propaganda in newspapers be combated?—Letter to Editor.
2. What are the "bands of Orion"?—Children's Page.
3. What is an "orientation course" in college?—Educational Page.
4. What are the arguments in favor of heating homes with gas?—Magazine Feature.
5. Where do stray dogs get free taxi rides?—Sundial.
6. What was the loophole in the naval disarmament pact?—Editorial Feature.

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN YESTERDAY'S MONITOR

along to foreign observers," he said. "It has appeared to embody high ideals of arbitration, disarmament and respect for international law as interpreted by American statesmen, but as judged by practice, it has been characterized by an extraordinarily successful imperialism."

"Annexations of vast areas like Louisiana, Florida, Texas, California, Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, not to mention quasi protectorates like Cuba, Haiti, San Domingo, Panama, Nicaragua—by peaceful means if possible, but by war if necessary—have startled European diplomats and have appeared irreconcilable with frequent professions of peaceful intention. European comment on the recent Nicaragua episode illustrates this point," he remarked.

**CANOPY CLUB HOLDS ANNUAL ELECTION**

Masons who are employed in the service of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and organized as the Canopy Club held their annual dinner at Chipman Hall, Tremont Temple, last night and elected William E. Whitaker president to succeed Dr. W. Franklyn Wood. Other officers elected were: Percy A. Harrison, first vice-president; Earl E. Davidson, second vice-president; John E. Campbell, recording secretary; Morris E. Jackson, financial secretary; Harry E. Holmes, treasurer; Arthur W. Jones, James E. Lawrence, Alan C. Litchfield, Arthur D. Weston and Dr. Wood, directors.

Invited guests included William L. Terhune, president of the Square and Compass Club; George E. Cass, president of the Police Square Club; Edward A. Mackinnon, secretary-treasurer of the National League of Masonic Clubs, and H. Allen Rutherford, chief of police of the town of Brookline.

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**One of the Feature Items of Our January Mark-Down Sale of Furniture**

**Three Hundred Dollar 3-pc. Livingroom Suite \$249**

A suite which will always be a source of pride and satisfaction to you. Beautifully upholstered in fine mohairs in shades of taupe and walnut with velvet sides and backs to match. All high-grade spring construction with webbed bottoms, reversible spring cushions.

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## The Cheer of the Camp Fire

THE camp fire is a picturesque and romantic part of the experience of that growing number of people who love America outdoors, who follow the trails, climb mountains, visit the beaches, sleep out in the woods. Everywhere at night in summer and fall where camping is possible the darkness is punctuated with points of red flame, marking the sites of happy groups of individuals cooking supper, telling stories, singing songs, or gazing into the glowing beauty of the fire.

A search into literature reveals little if any poetry touching upon either camping or camp fires. With the prose writers we are somewhat better. But even here, Thoreau, John Burroughs, John Muir and one or two other writers of note are the only ones who do much more than tell how and where a camp fire may be built.

In "The Maine Woods" Thoreau relates how, rolled in his blanket on a frosty autumn night, he lay on the ground with his feet stretched toward a roaring camp fire against a huge backdrop.

"I lay awake awhile," he writes, "watching the ascent of the sparks through the fire, and sometimes their descent in half-extinguished cinders on my blanket. They were as interesting as fireworks, going up in endless, successive crowds, each after an explosion, in an eager, serpentine course, some to five or six rods above the treetops before they went out."

John Burroughs saw the artistry of playing flame and fitting shadow. In "Locusts and Wild Honey" one reads the following:

"Not the least of the charm of camping out is your camp-fire at night. What an artist! What pictures are boldly thrown or faintly outlined upon the canvas of the night. . . . How the shadows leap and skulk, and hover about! Light and darkness are in perpetual tilt and warfare, with first the one unhorsed, then the other."

For intimate acquaintance with, and exuberant joy in the presence of the camp fire, I suppose that no one has equaled John Muir. He built, so he tells us, thousands of camp fires in all sorts of weather and places: in the high Sierra gardens, in the silver fir forests, and away up on the ermine-clad mountains in winter. His most vivid description of a camp fire is of one made during a sweeping rainstorm at night near Wrangell, Alaska. The reason for the fire, he learns, was that the builder of it might see how it would behave and what it would reveal in such a situation. Expert woodsmen that he was, he coaxed the fire into existence amid beating rain and howling blast, and then added to it until, he says:

"It had a strong hot heart and sent up a pillar of flame thirty or forty feet high, illuminating the wide, white, silvery rain, and casting a glow of light on the rain, and wide."

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## Japanese Artist

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Nitto sits at an easel Meditative—

Now Quick as a running fox Streaks a silver line. His hand sweeps a path of light Through density of malachite!

Slowly a white peacock Struts proudly from a tussock Hilled by straggling vine And fringed star-plex.

New-made watcher of himself, Eyes seek eyes as so much pelt; Eyes of amber, green, gold—Dazzling eyes looking bold. Weave a patterned track Along the Hall of Fame back In Kyoto.

Above Hangs lilac wisteria Beating out an aria.

GENTRUE S. McCALMONT.

## The Bells Over the Way

If it be possible to say thank you to inanimate things then would I express gratitude to the bells in the tower over the way.

Cold and alone and very much parted from England, with everything around familiar in outline yet unfamiliar in name—a house no longer a house, nor a road a road, but something altogether vague and unpronounceable and detached—with a wind that had a foreign smell, and a meal that had a foreign taste; the very feel, too, of the table linen in some way different, as if it had come from a shop with a strange name over the door, and been washed in some fantastic fashion in a very un-English laundry; so very much apart in a little room with a bed like a mummy, all inflated and doughy; with noise rising from some outside place all meaningless.

And then, the bells in the tower opposite speaking quite clearly and intelligently, like English bells, and saying "Eleven!" What mattered it that waters rolled between England and me; what mattered the foreign mummings of a foreign town; within an hour the bells would speak again and say "Twelve!"

There were other bells, a remarkable number, doing all manner of curious things. Ancient bells with voices that broke over the songs they haltingly sang; bells a great way off, sending thin echoes of cracked melodies that lost their way in the darkness and puffed through like stray snowflakes before the wind; dusty bells with dusty tongues that seemed to be wagging sleepily in some wooden bellry; heavy bells nodding a little in forgetfulness, and dragging their shadows over the trail old boards as the moon looked in through a chink. Noisy, turbulent bells with voices that scolded, rushing one upon another as if they would escape from their prisons and fling themselves about the town—strange, wild bells, unmusical and untamed, all scolding and a jangle and meaningless.

These were the sounds that spoke through the window of the little foreign room, foreign bells with foreign tongues and gestures, as unlike the chimes of St. Martin-in-the-Fields as the cry of the Myna bird is from the trill of an English Robin. So I waited for my friends to say "Twelve!" Waited and waited, in vain, for instead of the midnight voice, an energetic call of "Six!" came from across the way, and a very familiar sun looked through the curtains, telling me without any question of doubt that it was morning. And somehow or other everything suddenly became homely and understandable, for it was Monday, unromantic, commonplace, prosaic Monday, and, as everybody knows, Mondays are the same all the world over.

Molly Goes to The Towers

It was a June morning, and, early as it was, the room was full of sunny warmth and light. On the drawers opposite to the little white dainty bed in which Molly Gibson lay, was a primitive kind of bonnet-stand, on which was hung a bonnet, carefully covered over. . . . If the thing underneath had been a flimsy fabric of gauze and lace and flowers, it would altogether have been "accommode" (to quote from Betty's vocabulary). But the bonnet was made of solid straw, and its only trimming was a plain white ribbon put over the crown and forming the strings. Still, there was a neat little quilling inside, every plait of which Molly knew; for had she not made it herself the evening before. . . . and was there not a little blue bow in this quilling, the very first bit of such finery Molly had ever had the prospect of wearing?

Six o'clock now! The pleasant brisk ringing of the church bells told that; calling everyone to their daily work as they had done for hundreds of years. Up jumped Molly, and ran with her little bare feet across the room, and lifted off the handkerchief and saw once again the bonnet—the pledge of the bright day to come. Then to the window, and after some tugging she opened the casement and let in the sweet morning air. . . . All she thought about was, "Oh, it will be a fine day! I was afraid it never, never would come; or, if it came it would be a rainy day!"

Five-and-forty years ago, children's playdays in a country town were very simple, and Molly had lived for twelve long years without the occurrence of any event so great as that which was now impending. . . . The pleasure she was looking forward to today was her first share in a kind of annual festival in Hollingford. . . . Molly Gibson was to be included among the guests at the Towers. . . . One day when Lord Gumpson was on a "pottering" expedition, he had met Mr. Gibson. . . . and he accompanied Mr. Gibson to the outbuilding, to a

NEW persons, even in Vienna, seem aware of the existence of Roman ruins within an hour's motor run of the capital. They are what remains of the Roman Carnuntum, a city built apparently on the site of a large Celtic center, for it is known that this spot was a favorite halting place on the trade route from Rome to the Baltic Sea and known as the "Amber Road." Carnuntum, the name, is derived from the Celtic word "carno," meaning a "heap of stones."

We find these ruins on the way from Vienna to Pressburg, or Bratislava, as the Czechs now call their Danube port. Close by the simple village of Petronell this proud arch rises among grazing meadows. As the land about is flat for many miles it is a challenging landmark. Some

## On the Amber Road

hundreds of yards to the north and across the Vienna-Bratislava highway, we come on the ruins of an amphitheater. The Danube River is hidden by high willows, but takes its massive course a little further to the north.

It is said that the amphitheater— which lies low, somewhat embedded in the ground and hardly lends itself to be photographed—is older than the great arch. The former dates from 180 A. D. at the time of the Emperor Commodus, and the latter from 220 A. D. Today we have only the fine lines of this solitary arch to remind us of what must have been an excellent example of Roman architecture.

The amphitheater leaves less to the imagination, although it is in no wise to be compared with such structures

as the Romans built at Nîmes and Pola. The Carnuntum arena, however, is well worth an afternoon's journey. The elliptical shape is clearly defined, the inner walls with a height of eight feet are well preserved, and the stone supports on which rested the wooden seats for thousands of spectators remain much as they were first laid down. The main entrance at the east end and through which the chariots were driven can be picked out at once, and the governor's lodge can be found at the end of a special alley. The seat of the mayor is indicated by the inscription "Quadravir."

In another village, Deutsch-Altenburg, is to be found the "Museum Carnuntum," in which many interesting Roman finds from the neighboring district are kept.



Roman Ruins Near Vienna

Photo by Bruce Rolfs, Vienna

## Reizen

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science

EEN zinsbedrog, aan alle treinsreizigers bekend, is het schijnbaar zich voortbewegen van telegraafpalen, boomen en huizen, als de trein er voorbijgaat. Voordien reiziger, die door het raam kijkt, kan het schijnbaar alsof hijzelf stilstaat en de voorwerpen in het landschap in beweging zijn. Hoe sneller de trein rijdt, des te sneller schijnen de palen voorbij te gaan; doch steeds, naar men zal opmerken, in de tegenovergestelde richting van die waarin de trein gaat. De begoocheling kan zoo verrekeld schijnen, dat, wanneer de trein een stilstand treft op een naastliggend spoor voorbijgaat, het den reiziger meent, kost zich even te overtuigen, dat het zijn trein is, die zich voortbeweegt. Doch niet anders dan de beweging van den trein verleen aan palen en boomen hunne schijnbare bedrijvigheid.

Dit zinsbedrog moge als beeld dienen van de veronderstelde werking van het kwaad in het leven van sterfelingen.—het kwaad, dat ook slechts een begoocheling is. Hoe meer goedheid zich in de een richting openbaart, hoe meer het kwaad soms in de tegenovergestelde richting werkzaam schijnt, totdat de Waarheid, begrepen wordend en gestadig voortdrijvend, het schijnbare kwaad leventloos op den achtergrond laat. Het is een groote hulp te bedenken, dat het kwaad alleen zecht te werken, omdat het het onrecht tegenwoordig is van Geest, God, het goede. Op bladzijde 207 van Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures, schrijft Mary Baker Eddy: "Omdat God Geest is, wordt het kwade meezichtbaar aan aanstootselijke naarste geestel'k voertrijgen, totdat het uit ons leven verdwijnt."

Het woord zinsbedrog of begoocheling wordt in een woordenboek omschreven als: "Ieder misleidend verschijnsel, een onwerklijk bestaan, een valsche schijn." Hierop volgt de verklaring, dat elk waarnemen door de zinnen van min of meer bedrieglijk aard is. In Science and Health lezen wij (blz. 243, 244): "Aangezien God goed is en de bron van alle sijn, brengt Hij geen zedelijke of lichamelijke misaanktheid voort; daarom is zoodanige misaanktheid niet werkelijk, doch een zinsbedrog, een lichte spegeling van dwaling. De goddelijke Wetenschap openbaart deze verheven lessen. Op de basis hiervan demonstreert Jezus het Leven en vreesde noch geboortsaande bij ooit de dwaling, in welken vorm ook." Te leeren liden, dat, omdat God het onseidelijke goede is, alle dwaling onwaar sterfel'k waangeloof is, zinsbedrog zonder geestelijke identiteit of grondslag, stelt iemand in staat zichzelf vrij te maken van de vrees ervoor en zijne gedachten te wanden naar de heil-

## Traveling

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AN ILLUSION which all travelers on trains have noticed is the seeming motion of the telegraph poles, trees, and houses, as the train goes past them. To the passenger looking through the window, it may seem as if he were still and the objects of the landscape in motion. The faster the train moves, the faster the poles seem to go; but always, it will be noticed, in the opposite direction to that in which the train is traveling. The illusion may seem so real that if the train pass a stationary train on an adjoining track, the observer may be unable to convince himself that his train is the one in motion. But it is only the movement of the train which gives the poles and the trees their seeming activity.

This illusion may serve as an illustration of the supposed activity of evil in the lives of mortals, the latter too being merely an illusion. The more goodness manifests itself in one direction, the more error may seem to act in an opposite direction, until Truth, understood, ever advancing steadily, leaves the seeming evil inert in the background. It is helpful to realize that evil seems to be active only because it is the supposititious opposite of Spirit, God, good. On page 207 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes, "Because God is Spirit, evil becomes more apparent and obnoxious proportionately as we advance spiritually, until it disappears from our lives."

The word "illusion" is defined by a dictionary as "any misleading appearance, an unsubstantial existence, a false show." This is followed by the statement that "all perception by the senses has more or less of an illusory character." We read in Science and Health (pp. 243, 244): "Inasmuch as God is good and the fount of all being, He does not produce moral or physical deformity; therefore such deformity is not real, but is illusion, the mirage of error. Divine Science reveals these grand facts. On their basis Jesus demonstrated Life, never fearing nor obeying error in any form." To learn that because God is infinite good, all error is false mortal belief, illusion without spiritual identity or foundation, enables one to free himself from the fear of it, and to turn his thoughts toward the helpful, strengthening, and constructive ideas of God.

The passenger can be persuaded of the illusory motion of the telegraph

poles by reminding himself of his own surroundings, by realizing that he is in a car, traveling to some place. So the one confronted with an illusion of evil of any sort must remind himself of the journey he is taking into the promised land of God's harmonious government.

Some helpful lessons may be gained from the experiences of the children of Israel in their journey toward the promised land. Hardly had they started on their way when they "lifted up their eyes, and behold, the Egyptians marched after them; and they were sore afraid." And they cried unto Moses: "Wherefore hast thou dealt thus with us, to carry us forth out of Egypt? . . . It had been better for us to serve the Egyptians, than that we should die in the wilderness." Evil seemed very real to them! Then Moses turned to the Lord, who commanded, "Speak unto the children of Israel, that they go forward." By obeying, they were enabled to pass through the Red Sea on dry land, and were divinely protected. Time and again, throughout their journey, the Israelites were tempted to make realities of the errors on every hand; and it was only by remembering God's promises and overcoming their fear that they finally reached their destination. When we learn that the distance they had to travel was a comparatively short one, and that it took them forty years to cover it, we realize that had it not been for their doubts and fears and sins they would surely have made much more rapid progress.

Christian Scientists are grateful that to the people of this age there has come one who has shown them how to turn their thoughts to God when the illusion of evil would make them dismayed. They know that only through following the directions of Mrs. Eddy, as given in Science and Health and her other writings,—directions which ever turn them to the study of the Bible,—can they hope to reach the promised land of pure spiritual consciousness, with its attendant blessings. Men need to be reminded, as were the Israelites by their leader Moses, that there is a way out of the wilderness. His words in Deuteronomy are an encouragement to all travelers: "Be strong and of a good courage, fear not, nor be afraid of them: for the Lord thy God, he it is that doth go with thee; he will not fail thee, nor forsake thee." And there is inspiration in the words of Mrs. Eddy on page 135 of "Miscellaneous Writings," where she says, "The sweet sense of journeying on together, doing unto others as ye would they should do unto you, conquers all opposition, surmounts all obstacles, and secures success."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch.)

gezicht; want het is de Heere, uw God, die met u gaat; Hij zal u niet begeven noch u verlaten." Hoe besielend klinken Mrs. Eddy's woorden op bladzijde 135 van Miscellaneous Writings, waar zij zegt: "Het soet gevoel van samen reizen, dat men doet aan anderen, doet wat zij wilden, dat zij u zouden doen overwint, alle tegenstand, komt alle hinderpalen te boven, en verzekert welslagen."

## The Camel in Africa

Against the white dust outside the garden of the Inn at Tisi-Ousou, six brown camels ambulating through the noon sunshine offered a prehistoric silhouette to the eyes of the traveller. Immense burdens, covered with old sacking, rose bulbously from their backs and weighted their lean sides; dusty brown men in brown burnouses walked beside them carrying long staves; and on high the philosophical heads of the camels drifted slowly forward, thoughtful above earthly drudgeries and lost in curious reverie.

Soundless as a caravan in a dream, this silhouette would have floated on unseen by the party of three motorists lunching in the garden of the inn, if the youngest of them had not happened to turn his head. The other two, a lady of arresting comeliness and a pleasingly dandified dark young man, were quite engaged in talk over their luncheon.

Hyacinthe called their attention to the silhouette in the noonday sun beyond. "Some camels for Mr. Uggie," the youth said; and he added mildly, "If he wish to look." "Camels?" for Mr. Ogilby inquired, a little startled. "How could that be?" "I mean they are the first we have met," Hyacinthe explained. "You will see them all the time by-and-by and get used to them; but when people come to Algeria they always get excited the first time they see a camel."

"Oh, yes," Ogilby returned. "I understand what you mean." And he looked absently out at the grotesque figures slowly passing. "Very interesting." Mme. Momoro turned to look, and she sighed with pleasure. "For me, I never get used to them. Probably these do not go to the Desert, but only to some agricultural work not far away; yet the sight of those animals is always romance to me, more than romance. When they keep their strange voices quiet like that, they are something moving without any reality, just things swimming by you in a dream. They make no more sound than the clouds over our heads up there; that still sky." In the Desert at night a thousand of them could pass close by your tent, and you would never know anything had been near you. They are just queer shadows left over out of some earlier age of the world; and now we have begun to travel into that earlier age of the world where they belong. You will see, but not today."

"Not today?" he repeated. "Aren't we to travel into an earlier age today?" "Indeed we are," she said; "but not into the age of the camel." She laughed. "What you shall see today is the age of the goat. Look yonder in the air." She pointed to where a pale blue profile of mountains rose out of the haze of the plain and were almost merged into the sky. "Before dark you shall see the cable people at home and look far, far down on mountain tops where they have their cities." "From the Plutocrat," by BOOTH TARKINGTON.

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## DINKLER Hotels

The ANDREW JACKSON Nashville-Tenn.

The TUTTILER Birmingham-Ala.

The REDMONT Birmingham-Ala.

The ANSLEY Atlanta-Ga.

The PIEDMONT Atlanta-Ga.

The CARLING Jacksonville-Fla.

Dinkler Hotels Co., Inc.

Carlton L. Dinkler, Pres.

Dispensers of True Southern Hospitality

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## CALIFORNIA

## New Hotel Rosslyn and Annex

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

5TH AND MAIN STREETS

Rates Per Day, European Plan.

80 rooms..... \$10.00 \$12.00

100 rooms..... \$12.00 \$15.00

150 rooms..... \$15.00 \$18.00

200 rooms..... \$18.00 \$22.00

250 rooms..... \$22.00 \$28.00

300 rooms..... \$28.00 \$35.00

350 rooms..... \$35.00 \$45.00

400 rooms..... \$45.00 \$55.00

450 rooms..... \$55.00 \$70.00

500 rooms..... \$70.00 \$85.00

550 rooms..... \$85.00 \$105.00

600 rooms..... \$105.00 \$130.00

650 rooms..... \$130.00 \$160.00

700 rooms..... \$160.00 \$200.00

750 rooms..... \$200.00 \$250.00

800 rooms..... \$250.00 \$320.00

850 rooms..... \$320.00 \$400.00

900 rooms..... \$400.00 \$500.00

950 rooms..... \$500.00 \$650.00

1000 rooms..... \$650.00 \$850.00

1050 rooms..... \$850.00 \$1100.00

1100 rooms..... \$1100.00 \$1400.00

1150 rooms..... \$1400.00 \$1800.00

1200 rooms..... \$1800.00 \$2300.00

1250 rooms..... \$2300.00 \$2900.00

1300 rooms..... \$2900.00 \$3600.00

1350 rooms..... \$3600.00 \$4500.00

1400 rooms..... \$4500.00 \$5500.00

1450 rooms..... \$5500.00 \$6800.00

1500 rooms..... \$6800.00 \$8500.00

1550 rooms..... \$8500.00 \$10500.00

1600 rooms..... \$10500.00 \$13000.00

1650 rooms..... \$13000.00 \$16000.00

1700 rooms..... \$16000.00 \$20000.00

1750 rooms..... \$20000.00 \$25000.00

1800 rooms..... \$25000.00 \$32000.00

1850 rooms..... \$32000.00 \$40000.00

1900 rooms..... \$40000.00 \$50000.00























# RADIO

## BIG DAYTIME CHAIN HOUR IS CONTEMPLATED

Need of Retail Dealers Is  
Basis of Electrical Manu-  
facturers' Plan

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Plans for the most extensive radio-casting program ever projected were revealed in a motion picture today by the radio division of the National Electrical Manufacturers Association.

The following resolution was passed by the radio division: "Whereas, there is an urgent need of the daylight broadcasting of a high-grade program for the purpose of enabling radio dealers to demonstrate receiving sets during regular business hours, therefore be it resolved that the radio division of the National Electrical Manufacturers Association establish a NEMA hour for the aforesaid purpose."

"This is being done," said Mr. L. B. F. Raycroft, "because dealers in many cities and towns have been handicapped in making sales due to the fact that there is little appropriate broadcasting being conducted during daylight business hours." Mr. Raycroft was elected vice-president of the radio division this morning.

An option has already been secured for the red and blue networks of the National Broadcasting Company, inasmuch as no other "hour" is regularly featured more frequently than once a week, it is believed that this program of radio-casting service exceeds any other ever contemplated. The association sponsoring this activity has in its membership about 350 leading electrical manufacturing companies doing an annual business of \$1,500,000,000.

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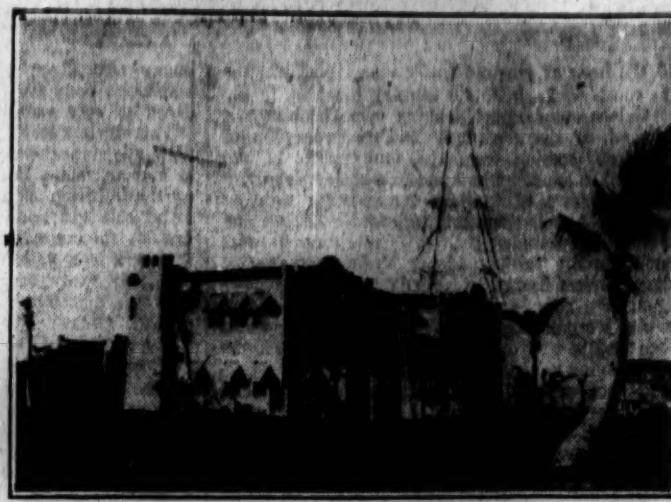
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## An Attractive Station



Underwood & Underwood

HAVE you ever heard the familiar call letters "WIOD," followed by the interpretation, "Wonderful Isle of Dreams, Miami Beach, Florida"? This is the station. Surely it would be hard to find one with a more attractive building. The new towers were slow in being put up, and a temporary one had to suffice for a while. This is shown on the right of the building. "Anything to get the programs out," is the slogan of our more progressive stations. Another case of "On with the play."

FOR SUNDAY, JAN. 22

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WED. Boston, Mass. (485 Meters)

7:30 to 10:15 p. m.—From WEA.

WBA and WBB, Boston and Springfield, Mass. (485 Meters)

10:45 a. m.—Regular Sunday morning service of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston.

WTAU, Worcester, Mass. (445 Meters)

7:30 to 10:15 p. m.—From WEA.

WDBU, New Haven, Conn. (485 Meters)

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

Those who have kept an ear to the ground in the corn and wheat belt states of the midwestern sections of the United States seem to have been able to discover that, distinct from the somewhat vociferous declarations of a war of reprisal directed against the present Administration in Washington, there is an established and apparently steadfast determination on the part of the people of that vicinity as a whole to accept as sincere and satisfactory the declarations of President Coolidge that he is ready and anxious to agree to the extension of every possible and practical measure of farm aid consistent with sound governmental policies. Those who thus considerately regard the matter, divesting themselves of sectional prejudice and refusing to be influenced by the more or less extravagant assertions of the President's political foes within his own party organization, are able to refute, from the record itself, the oft-repeated charge that President Coolidge has no interest in the welfare of the people of the agricultural districts, but that his chief concern is to advance and insure the prosperity of the people of the East.

### Coolidge Sentiment in the Middle West

In a number of Iowa newspapers recently there have appeared articles prepared by Mr. W. L. Taylor of Davenport, designed to place before the people of his State a fair presentation, verified by the record, of the President's attitude toward agriculture as a whole, not merely during the last few months or a year, but consistently since his assumption of the duties of Chief Executive. The messages and addresses from which quotations are made were all published at the time of their delivery. They have remained an open book since. But it is important, at the moment, that the attention of the people of the United States should be specifically directed to some of the straightforward and unequivocal declarations which acquit the President of any charge of narrow sectionalism. For instance, in his message to Congress on Dec. 6, 1923, President Coolidge said:

The distress is most acute among those wholly dependent upon one crop. Wheat acreage was greatly expanded, and has not yet been sufficiently reduced. A large amount is raised for export, which has to meet the competition in the world market of large amounts raised on land much cheaper and much more productive. Diversification is necessary. . . . Such loans are wise; needed to assist in buying stock and other materials to start in this direction should be financed through a Government agency as a temporary and emergency expedient.

Early in the following year, in an address before the Republican Club of New York, the President, in discussing price-fixing as a proposed element in farm relief measures, declared his opposition to it in the following words:

What I am most anxious to impress upon the prosperous part of our country is the utmost necessity that they should be willing to make sacrifices for the assistance of the unsuccessful part. I do not mean by that any unsound device like price fixing, which I oppose, because it would not make prices higher, but would in the end make them lower; it would not be successful and would not prove a remedy; but do mean that the resources of the country ought to come to the support of agriculture. The organization recently perfected to supply money and management for the larger aspects of agriculture ought to have your sympathetic and active support.

In the same address, while discussing the general revival of productive industry, the President had this to say regarding the failure of agriculture to react to the prevailing tendency:

But agriculture has only partially revived. Its position has been improved, and the returns for the year are nearly 30 per cent in excess of two years ago. But the great food staples do not sell on a parity with the products of industry. Their average price is little above the prewar level, while manufactures are about 50 per cent higher. The farmer is not receiving his fair share. The result has been a decrease in the value of farm lands, the choking of avenues of credit with obligations which are worthless or doubtful, the foreclosure of mortgages, and the suspension of a large number of banks.

Liberal and comprehensive quotations are made from other addresses and messages to supply the convincing proof that during all the four years since he came into office he has persistently and consistently labored in an effort to bring about the adoption of federal measures which would bring about the restoration of agriculture to a basic equality with other productive industries.

The results of a campaign of education such as this which is being carried on in Iowa cannot fail to reflect a better understanding of the Administration's attitude. What is true of Iowa is true of all that vast section of the country of which that State is a conspicuous and influential unit. In the clear light of reason it is being discovered, as one representative banker in Iowa is quoted as having decided, that the whole situation which is being complained of is the result of after-war deflation and overproduction. Mr. Taylor endeavors to forecast the growth of this revived sentiment in support of the President during the next few months. He believes it will be learned that the President is really interested in the welfare of the farmers. He suggests that the congressional delegation from his own State, the Governor, and the Farm Bureau, get together and agree on some sound measure for farm relief and see how quickly the President will get behind it with them. They have a right to take the President at his word. It is only fair that they do so.

The announcement that some American sportsmen have arranged for the importation of a number of peregrine hawks, or falcons, for the purpose of promoting the ancient sport of falconry, will provoke pronounced opposition by many bird lovers, who fall to see the "sport" of unnecessary destruction of any feathered creatures. As originally pursued in the days before the invention of firearms, there may have been some justification for employing the falcon in taking fowl for food. Afterward the sport of nobles and kingly courts, the training of birds of prey to kill at their master's command was in keeping with the standards of medieval times, when "bearing-baiting" and the pursuit of deer with ferocious hounds were regarded

as gentlemanly pastimes. With the gradual emergence of a public sentiment that condemned all forms of cruelty, the "sport" of watching defenseless birds being struck down by their winged enemies was abandoned, and is now but little practiced in those countries where once it was popular.

The explanation that the chasing of foxes, or shooting of pheasants by thousands, represented a harking back to the standards of the days when men hunted for their food, will hardly suffice. Primitive man, under the pressure of necessity, did many things for which his descendants have good reason to be ashamed. That tribal wars, slavery of captives, and similar displays of indifference to suffering were once regarded as normal, does not in the least justify a return to practices that promote cruelty to helpless creatures. It is hardly conceivable that enlightened American sentiment will tolerate what can only be regarded as a reversion to lower standards of what constitutes a "sport."

The French Parliament, in accordance with the Constitution, resumed its sessions last week.

Its approval of the 1927 budget before the Christmas holidays means that for the first time in many sessions the discussion of supply and expenditure will not consume tedious days of the winter meeting. This unusual leisure, however, will have to be devoted to several extremely difficult problems, on any one of which M. Poincaré may have trouble in making the Chamber do his bidding.

Two of these questions are connected with finance. One is the delicate and much-discussed question of the ratification of the debt agreements with Washington and London. These will give rise to serious debates in the Chamber, with political preoccupations temporarily forgotten. It seems certain that the French Chamber will take a leaf out of the book of the American Senate and, if it ratifies, will insist on doing so with reservations. Perhaps, therefore, the nature of the reservations may be more important than the ratification itself. The other financial problem is whether the franc shall be stabilized, and if so at what figure. Here the financial authorities are not agreed. The rising value of the franc and the increased cost of living make threatening the danger of unemployment on a serious scale. This difficulty will figure in the discussions of whether it is wise to stabilize now or to wait.

M. Poincaré's control over the Chamber during the autumn was sufficient to prevent it from discussing the extensive administrative reforms which he had put into effect under the ordinance making authority granted him last August. The decrees, which were issued in September and October, made material changes in the judicial and administrative organization of the country. There was much criticism. Localities which had tribunals taken away from them protested. Mayors, deputies and senators from the towns which had had their amour propre affected laid their grievances before the Prime Minister. M. Poincaré was adamant. The reforms he had introduced could not be discussed until the budget was passed. All of the decrees must now come before Parliament for ratification. Objections are certain to be made. But it was clever strategy, entirely apart from the budgetary situation, for M. Poincaré to urge postponement. With many of his changes in effect now for two or three months, there is much less likelihood of a parliamentary veto. There would be serious inconveniences in going back to the pre-Poincaré régime. This consideration may persuade the Chamber to acquiesce, even though it does not approve.

The perennial question of a change in the electoral laws must also be considered. This, however, is not so likely to cause embarrassment or to raise the question of confidence in the Cabinet. Shall deputies continue to be elected by a hybrid form of proportional representation, which no one really likes; shall there be true proportional representation, or shall the former system of single-member districts be restored? Party lines break on these points. The Minister of the Interior will urge single-member districts. The commission on universal suffrage of the Chamber will advocate true proportional representation. Only sixteen months of the present Parliament remain, before deputies will have to face their constituencies, and the matter ought to be settled this spring, for at the session in the autumn the budget will again be the main parliamentary business.

Connected with France's international position will be the changes in the military laws that are necessary. The Minister of War has presented proposals relating to recruitment, the organization of the army and the period of military service. In a country with universal service, military questions affect the constituents of every deputy, and the debates on these problems are likely to be prolonged.

Foreign affairs, of course, will receive some attention. M. Poincaré persuaded the Chamber to postpone all interpellations until after the enactment of the budget. A number of inquiries in respect of foreign policy are therefore to be made, and M. Briand will give Parliament a full account of his stewardship.

An eight hours of labor law has been before the Senate for some time. There is other important social legislation to be considered. In short, the prospects are that during the coming session the positions of Deputy and Senator will not be sinecures.

Lord Kilsant's recent purchase of the White Star Line from her American owners, for the sum of £7,000,000, makes him the largest shipowner in the world, and his new fleet brings him at last into touch with every continent and gives him the ownership of 2,500,000 tons of shipping, out of the 64,500,000 of shipping in the world. Lord Kilsant is not only a shipowner, but a shipbuilder also. For he is chairman of Messrs. Harland and Wolff, the yards which are shortly to build what will be the largest vessel afloat, with a tonnage of about 60,000 tons, for the

### Problems Confronting the French Parliament

### The Friendliness of Burns

White Star Line New York-Southampton route. Originally this order placed by the American owners was for a steamer, but as Lord Kilsant is well known as a great pioneer of and a strong believer in the motorship, it is more than probable that internal combustion engines will be fitted in the new ship. No name is yet chosen, of course, for the vessel, as it is hardly likely that she will be completed under eighteen months. It is significant that if motor engines are fitted she will not only be the largest, but the fastest ship in the world, outstripping the twenty-six knots of the Mauretania, and the between twenty-four and twenty-five of the Leviathan. It will also be remembered that the largest motor liner in the world at present is the Augustus, an Italian-owned vessel, which is 33,000 tons.

Some people were of the opinion, just after the war, that the floating palaces were merely a passing whim, which economics would prove unsound and doom to the obsolete; but today even Sir Arthur Clarke, the retiring Elder Brother of Trinity House, the most conservative of traditionalists, has expressed the opinion that the giant liner is the vessel of the future, and the limit in size has not been attained by a long way. It is significant that the Port of London Authority, in an attempt to rival Southampton, is laying down £850,000 for the purpose of building a landing stage to accommodate vessels much larger than any yet in existence.

Quite recently there was sold in London for £780 a copy of the first edition of the works of Burns, published at Kilmarnock in 1786. The price paid was less than half that given three years ago for a first edition of the poems in the original blue paper wrapper. Yet the book holds associations more dear to many than the more costly volumes, for it was the property of the Earl of Glencairn, a nobleman who befriended Burns and of whose kindness and fostering care the Scottish bard has left an appreciation in words quoted wherever the language is known:

The bridegroom may forget the bride  
Was made his wedded wife yestern;  
The monarch may forget the crown  
That on his head an hour has been;  
The mother may forget the child  
That smiles as sweetly on her knee;  
But I'll remember thee, Glencairn,  
And a' that thou hast done for me.

A friend to all, Burns ever wanted to be. Sincerity and genuine feeling breathe through his words. Is it surprising, then, that the world should reverently remember him and at this season of the year celebrate his anniversary in the concert hall, in the clubroom, on the stage and in the home? His sympathies were unbounded. The despised daisy in the field he exalted into a thing of beauty, and his heart went out to the thrush singing on a leafless bough in the hungry days of winter. With the songster he would gladly share his bread, for it lightened his own load of care to meet a companion so happy and blessed with a "light, unanxious heart."

... come, thou child of poverty and care;  
The mite high Heaven bestow'd that mite with thee I'll share.

Burns worshipped at the shrine of Ramsay and Ferguson. Even in the "highest pulse of vanity" he never cherished the most distant pretensions toward the genius of the one, nor the "glorious dawns of the other." Yet how many today read Ramsay or Ferguson? Of the three, Burns stands alone. His songs, his poems brighten the routine of existence, and he packs into a line the wisdom of the ages. Wide is his appeal, and so profound his message that a club has been formed in London to carry his philosophy into "international life."

Carlyle found in the poet as interesting a study as he found in Burns's works. He saw in Burns the friend of everyone. The kind deed deeply impressed the poet, the courteous word, the friendly hand, the encouraging remark spurred him on to his best efforts, and led him, as the Glencairn copy reminds us, to give voice to some of the noblest sentiments in the language.

## Editorial Notes

A point of considerable interest and importance to all concerned with the work of the British Parliament is raised by Ramsay MacDonald's complaint that the present Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, "altered" the official record, Hansard, so that it "does not represent what was said in the House." Mr. Baldwin, according to his predecessor in office, said on the occasion in question that if Mr. MacDonald had fought his own extremists he might have had with him some of Mr. Baldwin's own "supporters," meaning thereby some of the present Conservative members of Parliament. But when Hansard appeared, this "most awkward confession," as Mr. MacDonald called it, had been made to read "a large number of voters," while a new end to the sentence had been invented. Mr. MacDonald complains that "if Hansard is doctored it ceases to be authoritative," and adds that when he himself had spoken an "awkward sentence" some time before, the Speaker refused to allow him to alter a word in the Hansard proof to make his meaning clear, and insisted that he should make the correction publicly from the floor of the House, which he did. The established procedure has hitherto been that the Hansard reports may be revised by members to correct slipshod English, but that no change is permitted in the sense of what was said.

The ancient adage concerning the ill wind is well illustrated by what happened in the American corn belt in 1926. The overabundant supply of corn resulted in low prices. But instead of being sacrificed in the open market, this grain was fed to hogs, which brought their producers about \$50,000,000 more than had been the case in 1925. Since the corn growers also owned the hogs, they appear to have been well insured against loss. The general agricultural prosperity of the corn belt would indicate that the hog-and-corn combination usually is a profitable method of diversification.

## An Automotive Memory

IT WAS the hour of greatest traffic congestion. On the steps of the New York Public Library the Man in the Tweed Fedora stood apart, looking over the hurrying sidewalk crowd to the seemingly endless procession of motorcars which, coming from the four points of the compass, seemed to converge at America's busiest corner.

Trolley gongs clanged impatient demands for right of way across Fifth Avenue; motorbuses, double-decked and passenger-crammed, sounded their gruff intention to cross Forty-second Street; traffic whistles shrilled imperative orders; signal towers flashed green-yellow-red, red-yellow-green; limousines, coupés, roadsters, touring cars—dashing, swerving, stopping; gear shifts grating, skid chains clanking—milled in and out seeking passage through the labyrinth of moving vehicles.

Sirens, klaxons, horns, shrieking, honking, bellowing, mingling with the incessant pulsing of motors, echoed their medley of sound up and down the canyon walls of Manhattan. And everywhere was the odor of burned gas. The Man in the Tweed Fedora stood fascinated, wondering. Whence came this endless mass of animated steel? Where and when did it all begin?

And then he remembered. Thirty-old years lifted from his thought and vanished as swiftly as a flight of swallows. He was a boy again, in a little up-state village. He stood on the steps of the post office, which occupied the ground floor of the new Masonic Temple, little flat cupped in the great paw of his Dad.

It was midday, and before the group of three-story business buildings farther down Main Street he counted the vehicles drawn up to the curb awaiting their owners' tardy return from the morning's pursuits. The first was Farmer Sellingham's. It consisted of a lumber wagon and team of sturdy Percherons. The horses were tied to an iron hitching-post in front of Benson's Hardware Store. The wagon was new, its body painted a brilliant blue, decorated with parallel yellow stripes. The spokes of its wheels were still shining with fresh varnish.

Farmer Sellingham had got it the week before from a firm in Connecticut. There had been a good description of it in the last issue of the Herald. The boy remembered the description, because Dad had read it aloud to Mother and both had chuckled heartily over the concluding sentence: "Good work, Brother Sellingham. Drive it around to the Herald office and renew your subscription."

The next conveyance belonged to Tony Leferts. It was a high, narrow-seated buckboard, between the shafts of which an unclipped pony with white markings drooped a melancholy head, nosing for scraps in the gutter.

Tony was a huge fellow. He would make two of Dad. And when he clambered to his high seat the slats underneath sagged alarmingly; while the pony, in comparison with the bulk of the man, seemed surprisingly small and inadequate. It had always seemed to the boy that to have Tony between the shafts and the pony in the seat would be a much more equitable arrangement.

Before Minton's Tonsorial Parlors, Sylvester Norton's high-steppers pawed the dust impatiently while their master's neck was being shaved and his sideboards trimmed according to the latest mode.

Then there were the Misses Featherbridge's pair, hitched to an ancient victrola, in front of Howe's Dry Goods Emporium; Jonathan Gleason's little roan and spring

buggy next door; and, before the Kingsbury Inn, Jeb Hancock's bony steed rested between the thills of a dilapidated delivery wagon piled high with baggage.

The inn bus stood next in line—a one-horse conveyance with steps in the rear where passengers might clamber in and sit facing one another during the jolting journey up the hill from the depot. And, last, Lawyer Whiteman's sorrel colt and two-wheeled sulky, an inn porter holding fast to the animal's bit while it pranced archly under the gaze of a gallery of loungers who lased, tilted back in wicker chairs, on the porch of the hotel.

It was a mellow day and quiet. Few pedestrians were abroad. Occasionally a conveyance rattled in from a side street and joined the others at the curb. In the triangular park opposite the stores a bevy of bronze mermaids disported themselves in limpid streams rent from the yawning mouths of a dolphin family which surrounded the base of the fountain.

A cylinder press, in the Herald office over the way, monotonously droned off the week's edition. The voice of a huckster on a back street, intoning a refrain with vegetable lyrics, sounded curiously remote and tranquil. Telling a call for right of way, a locomotive's bell, from the freight yards below the town, chimed musically on the peaceful air.

Then, suddenly, the slumberous noon was awakened.

A series of pistol shots, sharp, staccato, shattered the quietude and, down through the tunnel of shadows cast by the arched maples of Upper Main Street—rumbling, groaning, puffing, hiccuping—came a contraption like unto nothing which, in all his fancies induced by Ingoldby's Legends, Arabian Nights and Grimm's Fairy Tales combined, the boy had ever dreamed of beholding.

It was the town's first horseless carriage!

There had been vague whispers of it; much skepticism; incredulous laughter. Major Dyer had run an editorial in the Herald, pooh-poohing the suggestion that gas would ever supplant oats. But our village blacksmith, a French-Canadian, ingenious to a degree, had persisted, and here was the actuality!

It wheezed and exploded; balked, jerked, started; groaned as though in great misery, and then negotiated the distance from shop to post office, where it stopped suddenly and inexplicably. Monkey wrench in hand, Pierre LaDue, its proud inventor, clambered from the high buggy seat to investigate the marvel's protesting interior.

Down the street horses pranced and tugged at their hitchings; men shouted; stores were deserted; and about the strange contrivance, there gathered such a crowd as Main Street seldom beheld.

The Herald press ceased its rotations. Major Dyer, his white locks awry, appeared at the doorway.

"Here it is, Major," someone shouted. "A regular benzine buggy—and it runs!"

"Impossible, sir!" exploded the Major. "Preposterous! Didn't you read my editorial on the subject?" And wrathfully slamming the door, he retired to his dusty tomes.

The Man in the Tweed Fedora grinned. It had taken him thirty years to catch that bit of humor. He fixed his hat at a more becoming angle and stepped down to the curb. A bulk of black and white rolled smoothly to his side.

"Taxi, sir?" inquired a brisk voice.

A moment later he was swallowed up in a vortex of traffic.

H. E. W.

## The World's Great Capitals: The Week in London

A NUMBER of conservative members of Parliament, headed by Sir Archibald Boyd Carpenter, Sir Alfred Knox and Sir John Maund, have been on a deputation to the Prime Minister to urge that Britain should refuse to allow the Soviet Government to appoint a diplomatic representative in London in succession to I. B. Krasin until Russia agrees to cease all forms of propaganda against the British Empire. Mr. Baldwin's reply was cautious. In effect, he declined to take action. The deputation, however, was given some crumbs of comfort. It was told, for example, that the Soviet authorities would probably solve the difficulty themselves, as it was understood that a successor to Mr. Krasin was not to be appointed at present, the work to be carried on by his assistants. Mr. Baldwin went on to indicate that the attitude of the British Government is a waiting one, in case there should be a change of thought in Moscow. How greatly British politicians desire such change was indicated in a recent speech by Viscount Grey of Fallodon, who told the General Council of the League of Nations Union that Russia's not being a member of the League constituted what he regarded as "the greatest difficulty in Europe."

The Clean Press (Judicial Proceedings) Bill is now law in Britain. This measure penalizes the publication in the newspapers of what is objectionable in the proceedings in law court trials. The measure, passed through its final stages in both Houses unopposed, Viscount Burnham, the newspaper magnate, was its chief critic. Among his main objections were that it discriminates against the newspaper in favor of the novel and the drama, also that it may encourage the circulation in Britain of journals published in the dominions and America against which no censorship is provided. Even Lord Burnham, however, admitted that there is much to be said for it and that it commands "the acquiescence of the public who are willing to see the experiment of judicial silence tried and proved."

"Bee to the blossom, moth to the flame, each to his passion; what's in a name?" asked Helen Hunt Jackson. But the proprietor of London's newest men's shop hopes that a name is going to mean much. The new enterprise has for one of its departments a super-barber shop, modeled on the best American lines. Following the English custom, it was first called a "hairdressing salon." A chance American patron, admiring the spotless cleanliness of the shop in contrast to the usual old style, carelessly run English shop, wrote to the proprietor, suggesting that "hairdressing salon" had, for Americans at least, an exceedingly feminine sound for a shop so entirely masculine. He added that if it were called a barber shop and advertised as such, every American in London would patronize it and give its praises. The proprietor replied courteously, but said that the expression "barber shop" indicated a second-class shaving establishment, much below the level of the new shop. That seemed to close the matter, but a week later the following letter was received: "Your letter has given rise to a good deal of thought, and resulted in quite a long discussion among several of us responsible for the policy of this business. I think you will be pleased to know that 'Barber Shop' has won, and we have decided to use this appellation in future advertising." So London's premier temple of masculine comfort and vanity is now a barber shop.

An important step in the development of a scheme of juvenile education came into operation recently, when the new vocational training center in Battersea was opened for apprentices of the Gas, Light & Coke Company. This scheme is gradually being developed throughout the whole gas industry. Boys are taken into employment of the company straight from the elementary schools and receive payment from the beginning while they learn. A feeling of responsibility and a sense of opportunity are thus fostered. The scheme was inaugurated as far back as 1909, since when 468 boys have been trained, and of these fifty-seven hold salaried positions on the staff of the

company and nine are teachers in technical schools. At the date of the opening of the new center 143 youths were going through their apprenticeship.

Age and stability are such matters of course in England that many events which in younger countries would be widely marked receive little or no attention from the average Englishman. An example of the quiet manner in which things are taken was given recently by The Times, which, in an obscure paragraph, modestly informed its readers that the current number was No. 44,444. As it happened, the news of that day was rather commonplace, but when readers stopped to ponder on the world events that had been chronicled in the "Thunderer's" previous 44,443 issues the result was rather breath-taking. The last similar event in the London press was in August, when the Daily Telegraph reached No. 22,222.

Sayings of the week:

If I were asked to sum up in one sentence the quality which most helped the English race in its development, I think it has been the power to combine a passion for individual liberty with a sense of the necessity for order.—Viscount Grey.

We need to remind ourselves that the inspiration of the Bible is to be found in its spiritual and moral teaching. It was not intended to give mankind knowledge which they could acquire elsewhere.—Bishop of Southwark.

The man or men who first apply the Ford principles to coal will probably be the saviors of our iron industry.—Sir Harold Bowden.

We have always been prone to explain to ourselves and to a listening world that we were on the verge of ruin.—Lord Balfour.

There are people who say "No" to every new idea simply because it is new; such people hold back the progress of industries.—Sir Alfred Mond.

There is no use crying over spilt milk, but there is no reason why one should spill it again.—The Bishop of Exeter.

The physical universe is a thought rather than a thing, and thought implies and necessitates a thinker.—Prof J. A. Fleming.

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"The Conservation of the Swiss Electorate"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In one of your recent numbers you published an editorial, entitled "The Conservation of the Swiss Electorate."

Your statement in regard to the state wheat monopoly is right.

In regard to what you said about "the Legislature" choosing a radical rather than a Socialist as Chief Executive, I may call your attention to the fact that it was not a question of electing a Socialist as President of the Confederation but as President of the Nationalrat (House of Representatives). No member of the Socialist Party is a member of the Federal Council (Bundesrat).

Mr. Grimm, who was Vice-President of the Nationalrat for 1926, is a member of the radical wing of the Socialist Party. He was the leader of the general strike in 1918, and it is for this reason that the Swiss people did not want to have its Legislature elect him as President of the Nationalrat for 1927.

Mr. Motta has been elected as President of the Federal Council, which at the same time means President of the Confederation. Mr. Motta is the leader of the Swiss Catholic Conservative Party and is the representative in the Federal Council (executive body) of the Italian-speaking Canton Ticino. Mr. Motta has an international reputation through his work at the meetings of the League of Nations as chief representative of the Republic of Switzerland.

D. J. M.

### A "Sport" That Is Not Needed in America

of any feathered creatures. As originally pursued in the days before the invention of firearms, there may have been some justification for employing the falcon in taking fowl for food. Afterward the sport of nobles and kingly courts, the training of birds of prey to kill at their master's command was in keeping with the standards of medieval times, when "bearing-baiting" and the pursuit of deer with ferocious hounds were regarded

### A Shipping King of the World